

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS



ADMINISTRATIVE
SUMMARY
1997

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Front Cover: Supreme Court Building, Springfield. The building was designed by W. Carbys Zimmerman, who at the time served as State Architect. The building was erected at a cost of \$450,000. Chief Justice John P. Hand accepted the keys to the building on February 4, 1908.



A Message from the Chief Justice

I am pleased to authorize publication of the 1997 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. The Report summarizes much of the work of Illinois' judiciary for the 1997 calendar year. Within these pages may be found an overview of the courts' activities and operations, a summary of services and contributions made by the courts' supporting agencies and committees, statistical data on the courts' caseloads, as well as summaries of current programs and initiatives implemented to further improve the administration of justice in our state. I offer this Report as both informative of our courts' past years' efforts and as indicative of our future endeavors.

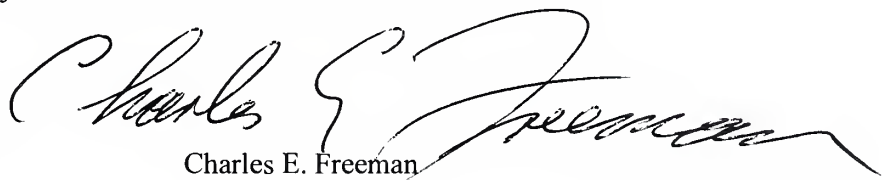
In 1997 our judicial system continued to experience increased demands. Our trial courts managed the filing of more than four million new cases. Ever increasing demands have required from our courts timely and effective responses. Important resources provided by our legislature have helped us to keep pace with the increasing demands. These resources, coupled with the judiciary's initiatives to improve dispute resolution and to enhance case management, have served to move our state forward and to maintain our judiciary as one of the most efficiently managed systems in the nation.

Beyond the issue of increased demands, there are numerous programs operating within our judicial system which, for their quality and value alone, render them noteworthy. Three new programs further place Illinois' judiciary in the forefront and merit mention here. First is the creation of a mentor program for new judges. Once fully implemented, the mentor program will assist new judges in our state in their transition from the role of attorney to the office of judge. Under this initiative, every new circuit and associate judge will be assigned an experienced judge who will serve, for a period of one year, as the new judge's mentor. By this initiative new judges will gain invaluable insight and training while the judiciary will reap, more immediately, the benefits that new judges bring to the bench.

The second program--the model personal computer education program-- seeks to address and to keep step with the continuing technological advances in our society. Developed by the Illinois Judicial Conference, the computer education program is intended to enable any circuit to work with a local educational institution to create computer education classes tailored, specifically, for the judges of that circuit. The third and final initiative came, also, out of a recommendation of the Illinois Judicial Conference. The Conference strongly encourages participation in continuing judicial education. The Supreme Court has embraced the concept as a proven and necessary component of advancements in our legal system. The Court has, therefore, endorsed the Conference's recommendation.

Responsibility for the overall administration of Illinois' vast court system rests with the Illinois Supreme Court. As acknowledged in this Report, the Court is aided in that function, not only by its committees and boards, but also by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. Under Director Joseph A. Schillaci, the staff at the Administrative Office provides comprehensive services to the three levels of Illinois' courts, as well as to the Supreme Court's standing committees and boards. The structure and services provided by the Administrative Office are summarized in this Report.

Illinois' judiciary has long been embarked on a course which continues to demand the highest levels of competence, foresight, and the most efficient use of available resources. As Chief Justice, I am committed to continue the course. Further, I am more than confident that the many members, agencies and committees of Illinois' judicial branch share that same commitment.


Charles E. Freeman
Chief Justice



1997 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE

The following report was transmitted to the General Assembly by Chief Justice

Continuing Judicial Education. Illinois has been a leader in judicial education for over 30 years. The Supreme Court through its Judicial Conference continues to provide quality judicial education programs to the judges of this State. All new judges are required to attend the annual new judge seminar. Additionally, regional seminars are offered throughout the State to maintain a high level of judicial training for new and experienced judges.

While Illinois offers some of the best judicial education opportunities in the nation, we realize that we must continue to enhance our training of new and experienced judges. This year we expanded our educational programs to include enhanced automation training to judges throughout the State. We also inaugurated a statewide New Judge Mentoring Program which will assist each new judge in his or her transition from attorney to judge. The Court also approved the recommendation of its Judicial Conference, which urged more continuing judicial education for our experienced judges.

But if the Illinois judiciary is to continue to improve upon its accomplishments we must resolve to commit more resources to the development of an even more formal, comprehensive judicial education program. Illinois must continue to develop a center for continuing judicial education which leads the nation in preparing judges for the awesome task of judging, as they attempt to meet the high expectations placed upon judges by the people of this State. Additional funding for judicial education will be requested in the Judicial Branch's fiscal year 1999 budget. The General Assembly has addressed the increasing judicial workload by providing additional elected judgeships. We believe that the General Assembly will build on its efforts by favorably responding to our need for additional resources.

State-Funded Retirement Systems. In 1997, the General Assembly passed legislation which significantly improved pension benefits for State employees. Beginning January 1, 1998, Public Act 90-65 provided for a new flat rate pension formula for State employees and provides a means to pay for the revision. This change will enhance the security of State employees during their retirement years. The General Assembly is to be commended for this action.

In 1994 the General Assembly approved legislation to begin to address the serious problem of the underfunding of the five state-financed retirement systems. The legislature took the significant step of establishing a long-term solution to achieve a 90% funding ratio by the end of State fiscal year 2045. This plan also commits the State to continuing appropriations of the required contributions to the General Assembly, judges, State employees, State universities, and State teachers retirement systems.

Since the adoption of this legislation, the General Assembly has made all required appropriations for payments to the retirement systems in the amounts certified by the governing boards of trustees of these systems. The General Assembly is also to be commended for continuing to address this significant problem.

Remodeling of the Waterways Building to Serve as a Courthouse for the Appellate Court of the Fourth Judicial District. The 1988 Capitol Complex Plan included renovation of the Waterways Building, located on Monroe Street between First and College Streets in Springfield, for use by the Appellate Court of the Fourth Judicial District. Funds have been appropriated to remodel the building, and initial design work has been completed. However, the project has not progressed beyond the design stage because of the State's fiscal priorities.

The General Assembly is requested to continue appropriating funds for the renovation of the Waterways Building. Relocating the fourth district from the Supreme Court Building to the new location would serve the dual purposes of providing the fourth district with the space necessary to accommodate its needs, while making much needed additional space available in the Supreme Court Building to address the space needs of the Supreme Court.

A Provision of the Unified Code of Corrections is Unconstitutional. In *Murneigh v. Gainer*, S. Ct. Doc. 82042 (September 18, 1997), our court was asked to determine whether section 5-4-3(i) of the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/5-4-3(i)) and two implementing regulations were unconstitutional. Section 5-4-3(i) and the pertinent regulations require Illinois courts to enter orders for the collection of blood from certain convicted sex offenders. Such orders are enforced by the exercise of the court's contempt power.

We found that these provisions violate the separation of powers clause of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 (Ill. Const. 1970, art. II, § 1) on two grounds. First, the provisions vitiate the court's discretion in exercising its contempt power.

NINETIETH ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Charles E. Freeman on January 30, 1998, as provided for in the Illinois Constitution of 1970.

Second, the provisions attempt to assign to the judiciary a ministerial or administrative duty to process blood collection, which is a nonjudicial task.

We also found, however, that the contempt provisions are severable from the remainder of the blood collection provisions and, therefore, invalidating the contempt provisions does not jeopardize the State's blood collection program.

If the General Assembly determines that the interests of the State need to be addressed in this situation, the Supreme Court urges the General Assembly to cure this statute's constitutional defect.

The Statutory Penalty for Felons Convicted of Failing to Have a Firearm Owner's Identification Card is Unconstitutional. In *People v. Davis*, S. Ct. Doc. 81358 (October 17, 1997), our court considered the constitutionality of the statutory penalty for felons who violate the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act (430 ILCS 65/0.01 *et seq.*). We found that violation of the registration requirement, which is a nonprobationable Class 3 felony subject to a minimum two-year sentence, is a less serious offense than unlawful use of a weapon, which is a probationable Class 3 felony. We therefore found that the statutory penalty for felons possessing a firearm without proper registration (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3(c)(2)(N), when compared to the penalty for unlawful use of a weapon by a felon (720 ILCS 5/24-1.1), violates the proportionate penalties clause of the Illinois Constitution (Ill. Const. 1970, art. 1, § 11).

If the General Assembly determines that the interests of the State need to be addressed in this situation, the Supreme Court urges the General Assembly to cure this statute's constitutional defects.

Illinois Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. In *People v. \$1,124,905 U.S. Currency*, S. Ct. Doc. 79106 (September 18, 1997), our court reviewed the propriety of a forfeiture order entered pursuant to the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act (725 ILCS 150/1 *et seq.*). As part of this review, we were asked to determine the proper procedure to be followed when a claimant wishes to challenge the sufficiency of a forfeiture complaint.

A majority of the court concluded that a claimant's filing of an answer does not serve to waive the issue of sufficiency. The dissent, however, would have applied the waiver doctrine under the specific facts of the case. It is worth noting that the Illinois Drug Forfeiture Act does not admit of any recognizable pre-answer motion practice and in this respect, the Illinois statute stands in stark contrast to the federal statute upon which the Illinois statute is based.

The Supreme Court submits this matter to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Dismissal of a Petition for Wardship under Section 2-14 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. In *In re S.G.*, S. Ct. Doc. 80688 (February 20, 1997), our court was asked to determine whether section 2-14 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 (705 ILCS 405/2-14) requires the circuit court to dismiss a petition for adjudication of wardship if the adjudicatory hearing is not completed within the 90-day statutory period. A majority of the court concluded that the petition must be dismissed in this instance. In reaching its conclusion, the majority rejected the argument that section 2-14 does not require dismissal of a petition where the adjudicatory hearing is begun, but not yet completed, within the statutory period.

The Supreme Court submits this matter to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Provision of the Illinois Insurance Code is Unconstitutional. In *Milwaukee Safeguard Insurance Company v. Selcke*, S. Ct. Doc. 82047 (October 23, 1997), our court found that section 409 of the Illinois Insurance Code (215 ILCS 5/409), which imposes an annual privilege tax on foreign or alien insurance companies, is unconstitutional. We found that section 409 violates the uniformity clause of the Illinois Constitution (Ill. Const. 1970, art. IX, § 2). We reached this conclusion after finding that the classification of foreign and domestic insurance companies in this section does not bear a reasonable relationship to the legislative objective of enhancing the security of Illinois policyholders.

If the General Assembly determines that the interests of the State need to be addressed in this situation, the Supreme Court urges the General Assembly to cure this statute's constitutional defect.

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

Financing the state court system is a shared responsibility of the state and the 102 counties of the state. Revenue to provide court services to the people of the state comes from a variety of sources: the state income tax, county property taxes, case filing fees, court-imposed fines and assessments, and other fees.

State government pays for the salaries, benefits, and office expenses of supreme and appellate court judges, and salaries and benefits of circuit court judges. Effective July 1, 1997, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: supreme court justices, \$130,250; appellate court judges, \$122,588; circuit court judges, \$112,491; and associate judges, \$104,830. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in other units of the supreme and appellate courts, court reporters and a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During 1997, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$4,360,813.

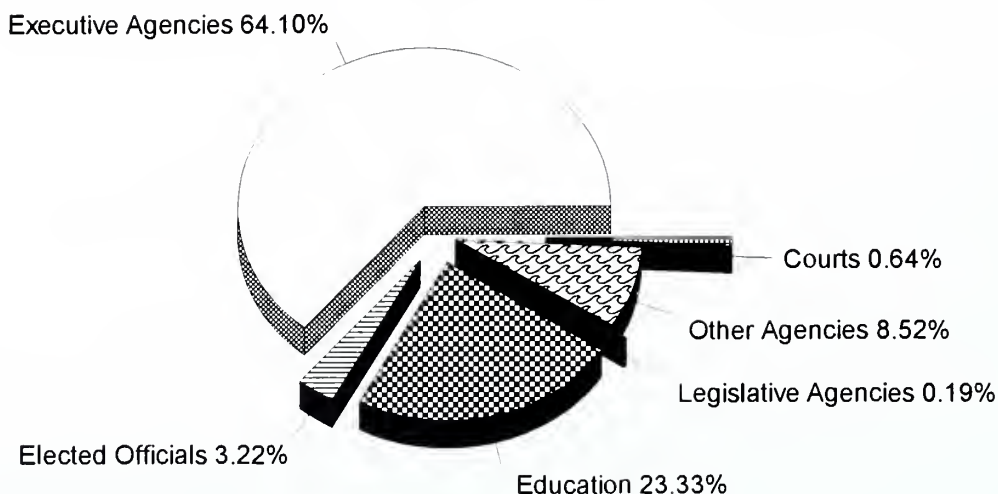
State funding for probation departments currently covers almost 2,500 probation personnel. Counties are reimbursed for all salaries of approximately 40% of this number, with the rest reimbursed at the rate of \$1,000 per month. At the present time, state funding provides for about 30% of the total cost of probation services in the state.

County governments pay part of the cost of financing circuit court operations. Counties provide office and courtroom space, maintenance, and support staff to assist the circuit court judges. Circuit clerks collect money to help pay for their operations and some court operations. They also collect and disburse revenues to help fund local and state government programs, as summarized on the next page.

STATE FUNDING

The pie chart below shows the supreme court's share of the total appropriations for fiscal year 1998 (July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998). The total appropriation was \$35,692,478,100. The appropriation for the courts was \$228,515,400.

**Appropriations for State Agencies
Fiscal Year 1998**



Source: Table I-A: Appropriations by Agency, Chapter 11
Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly for Fiscal Year 1999

LOCAL FUNDING

The circuit clerk's office in each county provides a variety of court recordkeeping and financial accounting services. Circuit clerks are elected for four-year terms by the voters in each county. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, and maintain complete records of all cases. Employees of the clerks' offices are appointed by and are accountable to the circuit clerk, with the county board having budgetary authority. During 1997, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 4,027, assisted by a total of 380 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$128,421,575 in 1997.

Revenue to pay for these court-related services comes primarily from property taxes, filing fees, and court-ordered fines and costs. Fines, fees and other costs collected by circuit clerks are governed primarily by statute and supreme court rule.

REVENUE TO FINANCE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Fees and court-ordered fines were collected in 1997 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

Court Document Storage Fund	Court Automation Fund	County Law Library Fund	County Fund To Finance the Court System
is used for any costs relative to the storage of court records.	is used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.	helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public.	is available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county.
\$10,347,432	\$11,880,383	\$4,871,634	\$7,844,826

REVENUE TO FINANCE OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to collecting fees for local improvements, circuit clerks receive, account for, and distribute millions of dollars to county governments, various local governmental entities, and various state funds. Some of the programs and dollars collected in 1997 by circuit clerks are listed below:

Youth Drug Abuse Prevention: 12.5% of court-ordered drug fines go to the Department of Human Services to finance programs and services for drug-abuse treatment, and prevention and education services, for juveniles. **\$309,431**

Drug Traffic Prevention: A percentage of certain court-ordered drug fines goes to state law enforcement agencies for use in the enforcement of laws regulating controlled substances and cannabis, and other expenses related to drug offenders. **\$273,806**

Drug Treatment Fund: Court-ordered drug assessments are used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances. **\$2,286,190**

Violent Crime Victims Assistance: Court-ordered penalties in criminal and certain traffic cases are used to support victim and witness assistance centers throughout the state. **\$4,997,493**

Domestic Violence Shelter and Service: Court-ordered fines in certain cases go to the Department of Human Services to administer domestic violence shelters and service programs for adults and their dependents who are the subjects of domestic violence. **\$385,275**

Trauma Center Fund: Fees collected in certain traffic, DUI, and criminal cases are used to support Illinois hospitals that are designated as trauma centers. **\$3,507,044**

Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge: An additional penalty imposed in traffic and criminal cases is used for training of law enforcement and correctional officers. **\$8,777,381**

Drivers Education Fund: Penalties and forfeitures in offenses reportable to the Secretary of State are used for driver education programs in high schools. **\$4,084,505**

Child Support and Maintenance

During 1997, circuit clerks collected and distributed **\$575,519,521** for child support and maintenance -- an increase of 7% over 1996.

The path a case may follow in the process from start to finish can be complicated. The diagram below demonstrates, in general terms, how cases proceed through the state court system.

SUPREME COURT

- certain cases from appellate court or circuit courts
- review of death sentences
- 3,591 new cases filed in 1997



APPELLATE COURT

- five districts
- appeals from circuits and industrial commission
- may review cases from administrative agencies
- 9,307 new cases filed in 1997



CIRCUIT COURT

- 22 circuits for 102 counties
- 1 to 12 counties per circuit
- hears most cases
- may review cases from administrative agencies
- over 4 million new cases filed in 1997



CIRCUIT CLERK

- one clerk per county (102)
- cases enter the court system in this office
- court's official record keeper
- collects fines, fees, and costs, distributing all amounts to various agencies



ARBITRATION PANELS

- panels of 3 attorneys - impartial finders of fact and law
- law suits of \$15,000 or less in St. Clair County; \$30,000 or less in Boone, Cook, Ford, Kane, Lake, McLean, McHenry, Will, and Winnebago Counties; and \$50,000 or less in Du Page County

CASEFLOW

Illinois has had a unified court system since 1964. In that year, voters approved an amendment to the 1870 constitution which made major changes in the system.

Prior to 1964, the court system was fragmented. The courts of original jurisdiction had some concurrent and overlapping jurisdiction, and each court operated independently of the others. The old system had a circuit court with statewide original jurisdiction in all cases and some appellate jurisdiction; a Superior Court of Cook County having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County; the Criminal Court of Cook County also having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County but limited to criminal cases; a county court in each county with special jurisdiction that partially overlapped that of the circuit court; a probate court in certain counties with special jurisdiction; statutory municipal, city, town and village courts, with jurisdiction overlapping that of the circuit court; and justice of the peace and police magistrate courts with limited jurisdiction.

By 1962, Cook County alone had 208 courts: circuit court, superior court, family court, criminal court, probate court, county court, twenty-four city, village, town and municipal courts, seventy-five justice of the peace courts, and 103 police magistrate courts.

In addition, there were seven supreme court districts numbered from south to north and four appellate court districts numbered from north to south. For example, the first supreme court district was in a part of the fourth appellate court district and the seventh supreme court district was in a part of the first appellate court district.

In today's system, as shown on the left, there are three levels of courts: circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. The circuit court is a court of original jurisdiction which is divided into twenty-two circuits. Each circuit is located in one of five appellate court districts. Cases enter circuit court via the circuit clerk's office in a county of the circuit. Cases may be appealed to

the appellate court in the district containing the circuit court, or, in certain circumstances, directly to the supreme court. After an appellate court decision, parties to the case may seek discretionary review by the supreme court. Supreme and appellate district and circuit maps are found in their respective sections of this publication.

JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in addition to being the state's highest court, is responsible for the state's unified trial court, one appellate court with five districts, and several supporting units. General administrative and supervisory authority over the court system is vested in the supreme court. Several advisory bodies assist with this mission by making recommendations to the court. These include the Judicial Conference of Illinois and the various committees of the court. More information about committees can be found in the following sections. The supreme court also makes appointments to other committees, commissions, and boards as listed at the right.

The chief justice is responsible for exercising the court's general administrative and supervisory authority in accordance with the court's rules. The supreme court appoints an administrative director to assist the chief justice in his duties. The staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts support this function.

Key support personnel exist at each level of the court to assist judges with the administration of justice. At the supreme court level, this includes the clerk of the supreme court, research director, marshal, and supreme court librarian and their staffs. Each support unit is described on page ten.

Appellate Court

At the appellate court level, the presiding judge and judges of each appellate district are assisted by a clerk of the appellate court and research director and their staffs appointed by the appellate judges. Appeals enter the clerk's office, where deputy clerks assign them filing schedules and actively monitor and review cases as they progress through record preparation, motions, briefing, and oral arguments. Problems such as late filings, jurisdictional defects, inadequate records or noncompliant briefs are referred to the court. After the court has heard an appeal, the clerk's office issues the court's decision and tracks all post-decision activity. The court also manages the court's computerized and manual recordkeeping systems and oversees the maintenance of physical facilities. The clerk responds to requests and questions concerning the court's cases and procedures. The research director oversees a staff of attorneys and secretaries providing centralized legal research services to judges.

Circuit Court

Each circuit is administered by a chief judge who is selected by the circuit court judges of the circuit. The chief judge is assisted by an administrative assistant and/or trial court administrator and other support staff. The number of counties in each circuit currently ranges from one to twelve. In each county, voters elect a circuit clerk for a four-year term. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks hired by the circuit clerk, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, maintain complete records of all cases, and maintain records of money received and disbursed.

Judicial Inquiry Board

The supreme court appoints two circuit judges to the board (the governor also appoints four non-lawyers and three lawyers) which receives and investigates complaints against judges and prosecutes the validated complaint before the Illinois Courts Commission.

Illinois Courts Commission

The commission consists of a supreme court justice, two circuit judges selected by the supreme court, and two appellate court judges selected by the appellate court. The commission hears complaints brought by the Judicial Inquiry Board and can discipline a judge or remove a judge from office.

Board of Admissions to the Bar

The supreme court establishes rules and standards for the education, testing, and admission of law school graduates to the practice of law in the state and appoints seven attorneys to sit on the board. The board oversees the process of admitting law school graduates to the practice of law.

Committee on Character and Fitness

The supreme court appoints attorneys to a committee in each of the five judicial districts to evaluate the moral character and general fitness of applicants to practice law.

Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

The supreme court establishes rules for the registration and discipline of attorneys and appoints four lawyers and three nonlawyers to the commission which oversees the registration and disciplinary process.

State Appellate Defender

The supreme court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two members of the State Appellate Defender Commission. Each appellate court district appoints one member to the Commission (the governor appoints two members).

Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System

The supreme court appoints three judges to the Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System and the chief justice is an ex-officio member (as is the state treasurer).



*Courtroom of the Illinois Supreme Court
Springfield*



Charles E. Freeman
Chief Justice



Benjamin K. Miller

Justice Miller received a Juris Doctor degree from Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. He was in the private practice of law from 1961-1976. In 1976, he was appointed a circuit judge in the seventh circuit by the supreme court and was elected to that position in 1978. He served as circuit judge and chief circuit judge until 1982, when he was elected to the appellate court, fourth district. He served on the appellate court until 1984, when he was elected to the supreme court, serving as chief justice from January 1, 1991 until the end of 1993.



James D. Heiple

Justice Heiple received a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Louisville, Kentucky. After graduating from law school, he joined his father and brother in the family law firm. From 1957 to 1970, he engaged in the general practice of law with offices in Washington and Pekin. During this time, he also served as an appellate law clerk, a public defender, and a special master in chancery. He was elected a circuit judge in the tenth circuit in 1970. In 1980, he was elected to the appellate court, third district. He was elected to the supreme court in 1990 and served as chief justice from January to May of 1997.



Mary Ann G. McMorrow

Justice McMorrow received her law degree from Loyola University, Chicago. Prior to being elected a circuit judge in Cook County in 1976, she was engaged in the private practice of law and later appointed an assistant state's attorney of Cook County, assigned to the criminal division. She was assigned to the appellate court for the first district by the supreme court in 1985 and won election to that post in 1986. She was elected to the supreme court in 1992, the first woman to serve on the state's highest court.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice Freeman received a Juris Doctor degree from John Marshall Law School. Early in his career he served as an assistant attorney general, assistant state's attorney, and an attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners. He served as a commissioner on the Illinois Commerce Commission from 1973 to 1976. He was in the private practice of law from 1962 to 1976. In 1976, he was elected a circuit judge in Cook County where he served for ten years. He was elected to the appellate court in 1986 and to the supreme court in 1990 from the first district. Justice Freeman is the first African-American to serve on the supreme court.

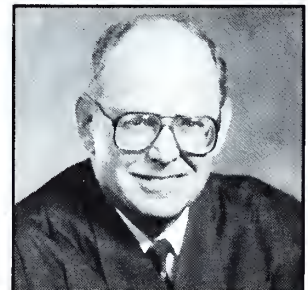
The supreme court is the state's highest court; it also supervises and administers the state's judicial system. The state is divided into five judicial districts, with three justices elected from the first district (Cook County) and one justice elected from each of the other four districts. Justices are elected in partisan elections for ten years and may be retained in office for additional terms of ten years. A chief justice is elected by the other justices for a term of three years.

Justice Bilandic received a Juris Doctor degree from DePaul University College of Law. Prior to becoming a member of the Chicago City Council in 1969, he was in the private practice of law. He served as a council member until 1976, when he was elected Mayor of the City of Chicago. He is a former master in chancery, Circuit Court of Cook County, and a former Special Assistant Illinois Attorney General. He was elected to the appellate court for the first district in 1984, where he served until his election to the supreme court in 1990. He served as chief justice from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1996.



Michael A. Bilandic

Justice Harrison received his LL.B degree from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. He was engaged in the private practice of law until he was appointed by the supreme court in 1973 as a circuit judge in the third circuit. He was elected to that position in 1974. In 1979, the supreme court assigned him to the appellate court, fifth district and he was elected to that court in 1980. In 1992, he was elected to the supreme court from the fifth district.



Moses W. Harrison II

Justice Nickels received his Juris Doctor degree from DePaul University College of Law. He was engaged in the private practice of law for over twenty years before entering the Illinois judiciary. He served as a circuit court judge in the sixteenth circuit from 1982 to 1990 and an appellate court judge in the second district from 1990 to 1992. He was elected to the supreme court in 1992 from the second district.



John L. Nickels

**SUPREME COURT
DIRECTORY****Springfield (62701)**

Supreme Court Building
Area Code 217
TDD 524-8132

Clerk 782-2035

Librarian 782-2424

Marshal 782-7821

Chicago (60602)

State of Illinois Building
160 North LaSalle Street
Area Code 312
TDD 793-6185

Clerk 793-1332

Bloomington (61702)

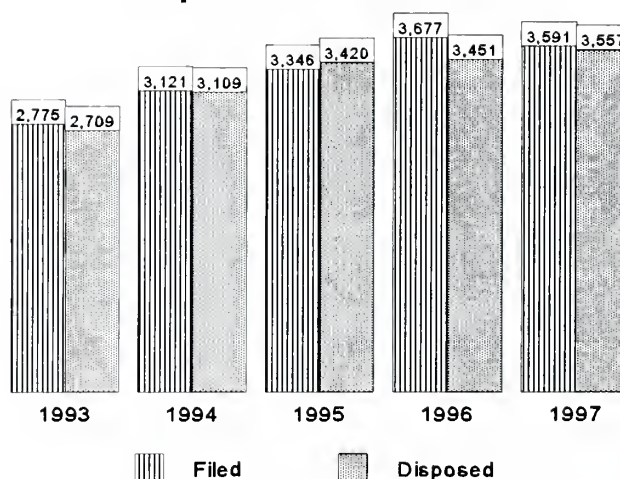
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SUPPORT STAFF

There are several support units which assist the supreme court with its work as the state's highest court. These units are located in Springfield, Bloomington, and Chicago.

Clerk of the Supreme Court. The clerk of the supreme court directs a staff of deputies who process cases according to court rules, monitor the caseload of the court, keep court files and records, and maintain court statistics. The clerk's office maintains a list of attorneys licensed to practice in the state, processes the licensing of attorneys, and coordinates the semiannual attorney admission ceremonies. The clerk also registers and renews legal professional service corporations and associations, keeps files of judicial financial disclosure statements, and serves as a public information officer of the court. The clerk maintains offices in Chicago and Springfield.

Supreme Court Caseload

Marshal of the Supreme Court. The marshal attends all sessions of the court held in September, November, January, March, and May. In addition, the marshal directs a staff which maintains the Supreme Court Building and grounds, provides security for justices and employees, and conducts tours of the building.

Reporter of Decisions. The reporter of decisions directs a staff which publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts in the *Official Reports*. Employees also verify case citations; compose head notes, attorney lines, tables of cases, topical summaries, and other materials appearing in the *Official Reports*; edit opinions for style and grammar; and maintain the court's website (www.state.il.us/court).

Supreme Court Librarian. The supreme court librarian directs the operations of the library and the acquisition of research materials which currently exceed 85,000 volumes. Library staff provide research and reference assistance to the court. The library serves the court, the judiciary, other state government agencies, attorneys, and the public.

Supreme Court Research Director. The supreme court research director supervises a staff of attorneys who provide legal research and writing assistance to the court.

SUPREME COURT COMMITTEES

Standing committees of the court and chairpersons during 1997

Appellate Court Administrative Committee...studies and recommends methods by which the appellate court might improve the processing of appeals. Judge James A. Knecht, Appellate Court, Fourth District, Chair; Justice John L. Nickels, liaison officer.

Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission...oversees the attorney registration and disciplinary process. David M. Hartigan, Esq., Chair; Justice John L. Nickels, liaison officer.

Board of Admissions to the Bar...oversees the process of admitting law school graduates to the practice of law. Richard J. Prendergast Jr., Esq., President; Justice Benjamin K. Miller, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Civil Cases...Wendell W. Clancy, Esq., Chair; Michael T. Reagan, Esq., Reporter; Justice John L. Nickels, liaison officer.

Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases...Judge Thomas P. Durkin, Circuit Court of Cook County, Chair; Professor Timothy O'Neill, John Marshall Law School, Reporter; Justice Moses W. Harrison II, liaison officer.

Committee on Character and Fitness...evaluates the moral character and general fitness of applicants to practice law. Alan Rosen, Esq., Chair (First Judicial District); Donald M. Lonchar, Esq., Chair (Second Judicial District); Judge Gordon L. Lustfeldt, Twenty-First Circuit, Chair (Third Judicial District); Barbara Ann Fritsche, Esq., (Fourth Judicial District); Robert E. Becker, Esq., Chair (Fifth Judicial District); Justice James D. Heiple, liaison officer.

Committee on Professional Responsibility...advises and makes recommendations on matters relating to legal ethics and professional responsibility. Richard A. Redmond, Esq., Chair; Thomas More Donnelly, Esq., Reporter; Justice Mary Ann G. McMorrow, liaison officer.

Planning and Oversight Committee for a Judicial Performance Evaluation Program...implements and administers the court's program for judicial performance evaluation to promote judicial excellence and competence. Judge Harold W. Sullivan, Circuit Court of Cook County, Chair.

Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct...reviews current supreme court rules and the recommendations of the American Bar Association on judicial conduct as directed by the supreme court, and recommends modifications to the supreme court. Judge Jeanne E. Scott, Seventh Circuit, Chair; Justice Benjamin K. Miller, liaison officer.

Supreme Court Rules Committee...studies and recommends new supreme court rules or modifications to existing rules. Joseph A. Power Jr., Esq., Chair; Professor Keith H. Beyler, SIU School of Law, Reporter; Justice James D. Heiple, liaison officer.

Judicial Conference of Illinois, consisting of eighty-two judges, is responsible for suggesting improvements in the administration of justice in Illinois. The Executive Committee, composed of the chief justice and fourteen members of the Judicial Conference, reviews recommendations of the various committees and makes recommendations to the supreme court, resolves questions of committee jurisdiction, acts on behalf of the Judicial Conference between annual meetings, and performs other duties delegated by the supreme court. ☞

Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee

Judge Robert E. Byrne

18th Circuit

Chair

During this conference year, the committee monitored the introduction of numerous changes in the operation of court-annexed mandatory arbitration including the expansion of arbitration into the Eleventh Circuit; Du Page County's pilot project which allows cases seeking up to \$50,000 in money damages to be filed in arbitration; and the supreme court's policy prohibiting full-time government employees from acting as arbitrators. Court-annexed mandatory arbitration is now operating in eleven counties around the state. The committee also monitored the progress of major civil case mediation programs operating around the state.

Automation and Technology Committee

Judge R. Peter Grometer

16th Circuit

Chair

During the year, the committee continued assessing issues relating to privacy and public access to automated court records, and began working on an update of the 1993 Judicial Education Survey. The committee also suggested that the computer education for judges piloted by the committee in 1996 be implemented statewide; requested permission to obtain the assistance of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts in establishing an electronic bulletin board system; and requested permission to begin development of a statewide judicial information system.

Committee on Criminal Law and Probation Administration

Judge Thomas A. Hett

Circuit Court of Cook County

Chair

Noting the high cost of incarceration and overcrowding of IDOC facilities, the committee began to study alternatives to incarceration for offenders charged with non-violent or minor drug offenses. Alternatives include community correction programs such as drug treatment, day reporting, community service, intensive probation, and administrative sanctions. Community correction programs serve to rehabilitate and reeducate the offender and may therefore lower the rate of repeat offenders. The committee also began work on a policy statement which will recommend changing the focus of state funding from incarceration to community correction programs. Finally, the committee updated the *Guide to Intermediate Sanctions in Illinois*, using a survey conducted by the Probation Division of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Committee on Discovery Procedures

Judge Dale A. Cini

5th Circuit

Chair

During the year, the committee designed and analyzed the results of a survey intended to elicit information on how well the amended discovery rules are working. Survey questions covered areas such as depositions, interrogatories, case management conferences, and sanctions. The survey was sent to 300 judges statewide who routinely hear civil discovery matters, and the response rate was 56.67%. In addition, the committee created a task force to draft standard interrogatories for use in medical malpractice cases pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 213(j). The committee also reviewed two proposals forwarded to the committee by the Rules Committee and began preliminary work on developing ways to address discovery-related problems encountered by the medical profession.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

During the year, the committee conducted a New Judge Seminar, seven regional seminars, five mini-seminars, and two court management programs and planned a comprehensive schedule of seminars to be conducted through June 1998. The committee videotaped selected seminars for inclusion in the Resource Lending Library and reported that the Library's patron base had grown to 52% of the judicial population, up from 35% last year. In addition, the committee sponsored the distribution of free government publications to judges and established a working group to develop a proposal to obtain funding for an annual seminar on issues related to driving under the influence of alcohol.

Committee on Education
Chief Judge John A. Gorman
10th Circuit
Chair

During the year, the committee produced a third edition of the *Illinois Manual for Complex Civil Litigation*, which incorporates recent tort reform legislation and the amended supreme court rules governing discovery procedures. This manual provides judges with practical information on managing complex civil cases. In addition, the committee completed the *Illinois Manual for Complex Criminal Litigation*. The manual provides information about practices that Illinois judges have found effective when hearing complex criminal matters.

Study Committee on Complex Litigation
Chief Judge Herman S. Haase
12th Circuit
Chair

The committee reviewed and monitored lengthy and complex legislation proposed by the state legislature to implement omnibus juvenile justice reform. Cumulatively, the legislative proposals totaled over 1,000 pages and different versions were known as either the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1997 or the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1997. Neither proposal became law during the 1997 legislative session. The committee also began a multi-year effort to revise the *Juvenile Law Benchbook* by changing its format and consolidating the past three supplements to the *Benchbook*.

Study Committee on Juvenile Justice
Judge John P. Freese
11th Circuit
Chair

Members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference During 1997

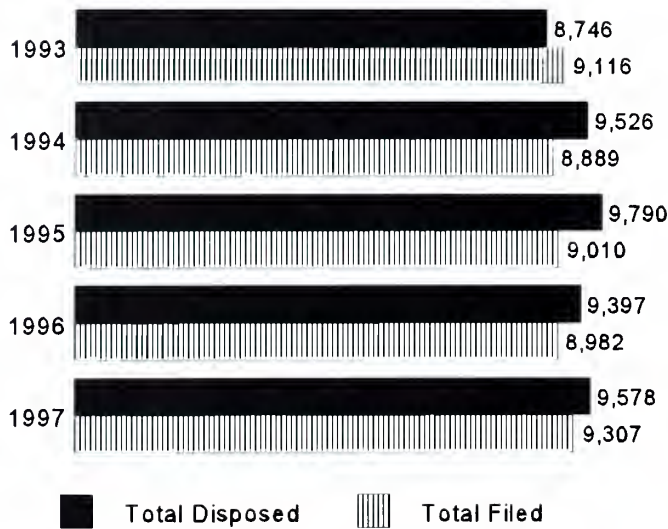
Chief Justice Charles E. Freeman, Chair

Judith M. Brawka, Associate Judge, 16th Circuit
Fred S. Carr Jr., Circuit Judge, 21st Circuit
William Cousins Jr., Appellate Judge, 1st District
Rita B. Garman, Appellate Judge, 4th District
Fred A. Geiger, Appellate Judge, 2nd District
Charles E. Glennon, Circuit Judge, 11th Circuit
Albert Green, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County

Mariam Ellen Harrison, Associate Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Thomas E. Hoffman, Appellate Judge, 1st District
William E. Holdridge, Appellate Judge, 3rd District
Daniel M. Locallo, Circuit Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Donald P. O'Connell, Chief Judge, Circuit Court of Cook County
Philip J. Rarick, Appellate Judge, 5th District
William G. Schwartz, Circuit Judge, 1st Circuit

Total Caseload

All Case Categories



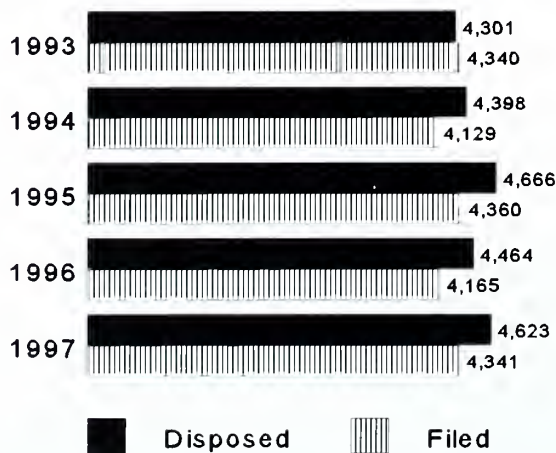
Except for those cases appealed directly to the supreme court, a person has the right to request a review of a circuit court judge's decision by the appellate court.

The appellate court is organized into five districts. The first meets in Chicago, the second in Elgin, the third in Ottawa, the fourth in Springfield, and the fifth in Mt. Vernon.

Each district can have one or more divisions. There are six divisions in the first district and one in each of the other four. The supreme court assigns judges to the various divisions. The presiding judge of each division assigns judges to panels of three to hear appeals.

The number of appellate court judgeships, currently forty-two, is determined by the legislature. The supreme court can assign additional circuit, appellate or retired judges temporarily to any district.

Criminal Caseload



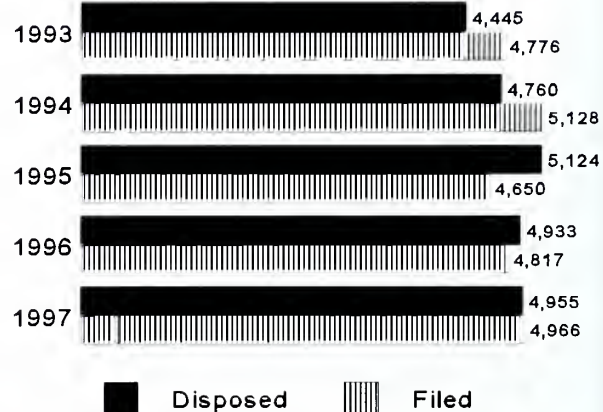
Judges are elected by voters in each district for ten-year terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms. Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

Each district manages its own operations, subject to the overall authority of the supreme court. In the first district (Cook County), an executive committee exercises general administrative authority. This committee elects a chairperson and vice-chairperson for one year. In the other districts, judges select one of their members to serve as presiding judge for one year.

Appellate Court Administrative Matters

Annual Meeting. Supreme Court Rule 22(e) provides for a meeting of all judges of the appellate court. The appellate court held its annual meeting in December with Judge William Cousins Jr. presiding as chair. Forty-seven appellate judges attended the meeting. Justices Michael A. Bilandic, Moses W. Harrison, Mary Ann McMorro, Benjamin K. Miller, and John L. Nickels also attended. Appointed to the Illinois Courts Commission as members were Judges Robert Chapman Buckley and Philip J. Rarick. Judges Thomas R. Rakowski and James A. Knecht were appointed as alternate members. Judge Michael J. Colwell was selected to be the next chair of the Illinois Appellate Court.

Civil Caseload



Administrative Committee. The Appellate Court Administrative Committee, created by order of the supreme court, studies and recommends methods by which the appellate court might improve the processing of appeals. This committee met during the year to consider various matters and plan the 1998 Appellate Court Seminar. Members of the committee include Judges James A. Knecht (Chair), Robert P. Cahill, Richard P. Goldenhersh, Alan J. Greiman, Joseph Gordon, Lawrence D. Inglis, Michael P. McCuskey, and Anthony Scariano. Justice John L. Nickels served as the supreme court liaison.

FIRST DISTRICT

Circuit: Circuit Court of
Cook County

District Population:
5,076,786 (1997 est)



**160 North LaSalle St.
Chicago, IL (60601)
(312) 793-5600**

*Gilbert S. Marchman, Clerk
George Cenar, Research
Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

DIVISION I

Robert C. Buckley,
Presiding Judge
Margaret O'Mara Frossard *
Sheila M. O'Brien ++
Michael J. Gallagher *

DIVISION II

Jill K. McNulty,
Presiding Judge
William Cousins Jr.
Thomas R. Rakowski
John P. Tully

DIVISION III

Marvin Leavitt, **
Presiding Judge
Anne M. Burke
Robert P. Cahill
Joseph Gordon

DIVISION IV

David Cerda, *
Presiding Judge
Daniel J. McNamara
Leslie E. South
Warren D. Wolfson *

DIVISION V

Thomas E. Hoffman,
Presiding Judge
Allen Hartman
John N. Hourihane *
Mary Jane Theis

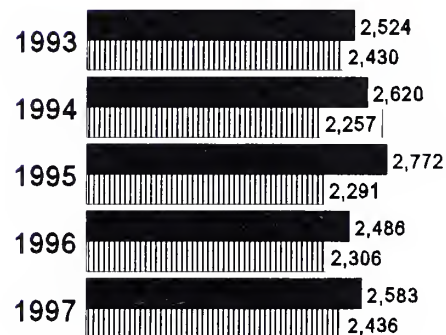
DIVISION VI

Calvin C. Campbell,
Presiding Judge
Alan J. Greiman *+
Patrick J. Quinn
Morton Zwick *



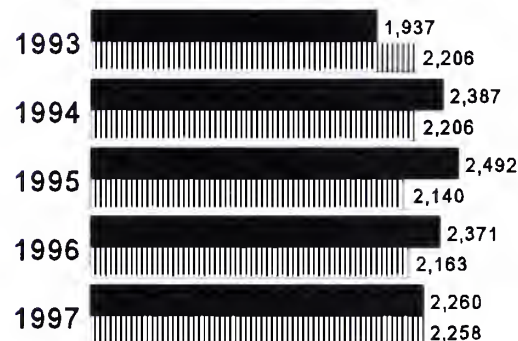
State of Illinois Building
Completed 1924; remodeled 1992
(Holabird & Root/CDB photo)

Criminal Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

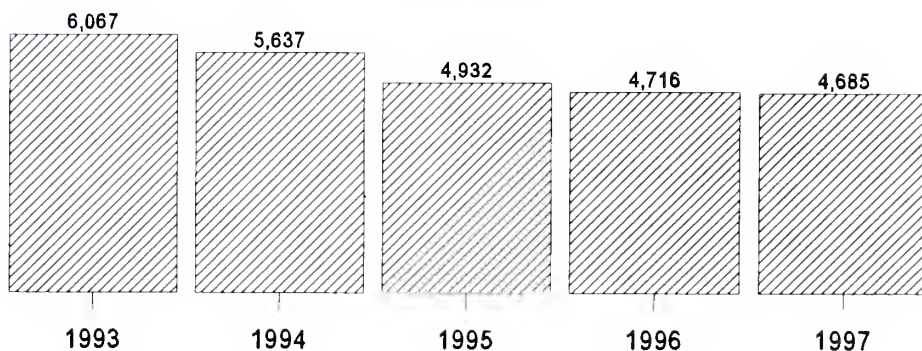
Civil Caseload



■ Disposed ▨ Filed

Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories



+ = chair ++ = vice-chair: Executive Committee;
*circuit judge assigned to appellate court;
**appointed to appellate court.

SECOND DISTRICT

55 North Street
Elgin, IL (60120)
(847) 695-3750

Loren J. Strotz, Clerk
Francis Lenski, Research
Director



Circuits (Counties):
15th (Carroll,
Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle,
& Stephenson)
16th (DeKalb, Kane,
& Kendall)
17th (Boone & Winnebago)
18th (DuPage)
19th (Lake & McHenry)

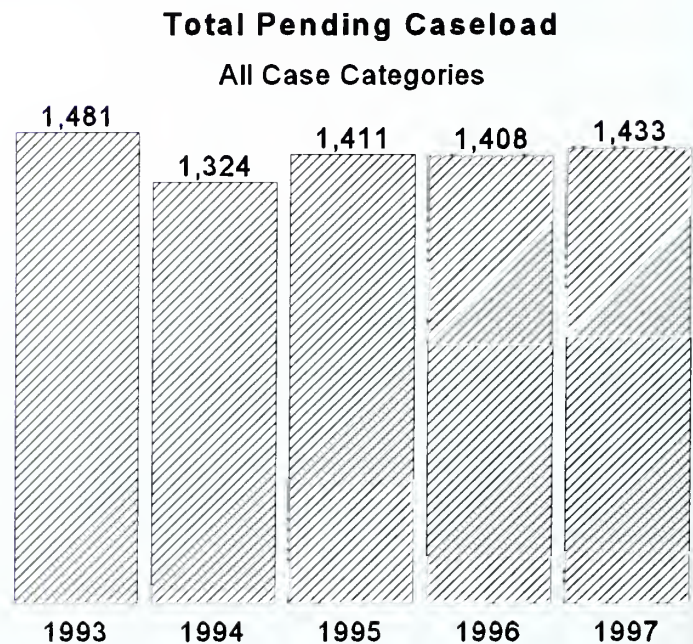
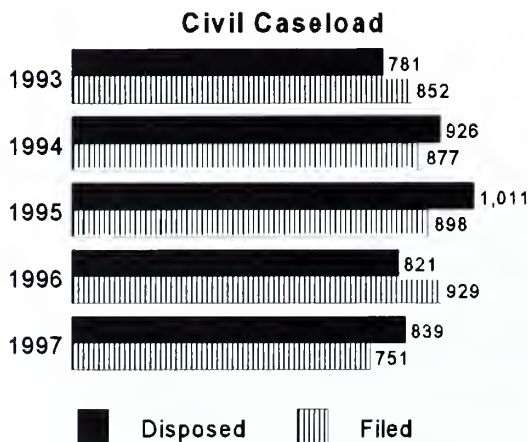
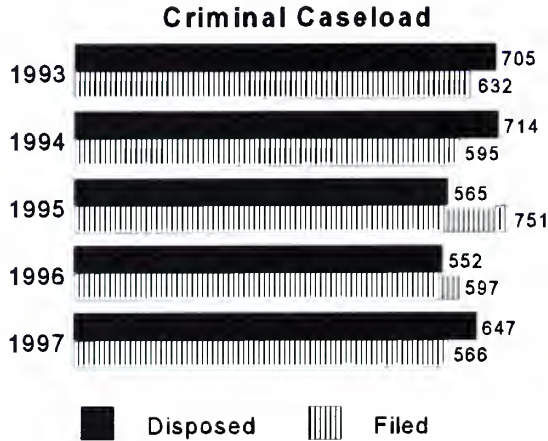
District Population:
2,694,912 (1997 est)

APPELLATE JUDGES

Fred A. Geiger, * Presiding Judge
John J. Bowman Michael J. Colwell *
Daniel D. Doyle * Susan F. Hutchinson
Lawrence D. Inglis Robert D. McLaren
S. Louis Rathje Robert R. Thomas
*circuit judge assigned to appellate court



Second District Courthouse - Elgin
Completed in 1966 (C. Jane Bradley photo)



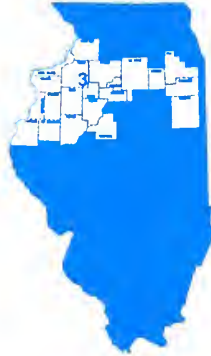
THIRD DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

9th (Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, & Warren)
10th (Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark, & Tazewell)
12th (Will) **13th** (Bureau, Grundy, & LaSalle)
14th (Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, & Whiteside)
21st (Kankakee & Iroquois)

District Population:

1,557,446 (1997 est)



**1004 Columbus Street
 Ottawa, IL (61350)
 (815) 434-5050**

*Gist Fleshman, Clerk
 Gerald Ursini, Research
 Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

**Tom M. Lytton,
 Presiding Judge**

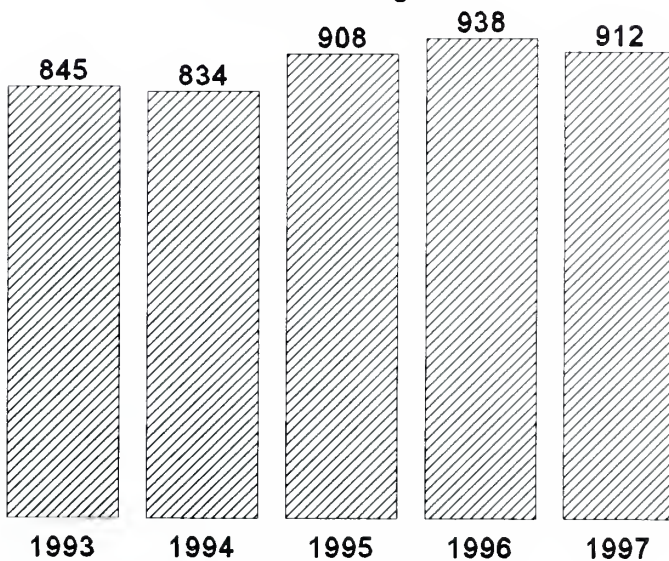
Peg Breslin William E. Holdridge
 Thomas J. Homer Michael P. McCuskey
 Kent F. Slater



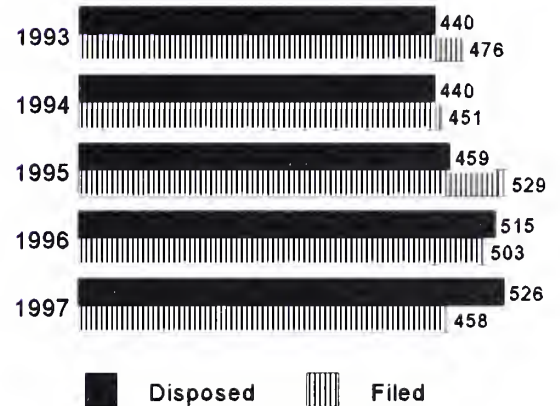
Third District Courthouse - Ottawa
 Completed in 1860 (Gist Fleshman photo)

Total Pending Caseload

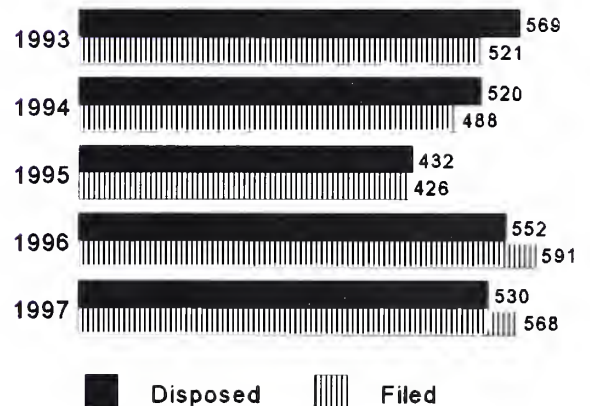
All Case Categories



Criminal Caseload



Civil Caseload



FOURTH DISTRICT

Supreme Court Building
Springfield, IL (62701)
(217) 782-2586

Darryl Pratscher, Clerk
Shirley Wilgenbusch,
Research Director



Circuits (Counties):

5th (Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar, & Vermilion)

6th (Champaign, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, & Piatt)

7th (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Sangamon, & Scott)

8th (Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass,

Mason, Menard, Pike, & Schuyler)

11th (Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean, & Woodford)

District Population:

1,262,411 (1997 est)

APPELLATE JUDGES

Rita B. Garman, Presiding Judge

Robert W. Cook Frederick S. Green

James A. Knecht John T. McCullough

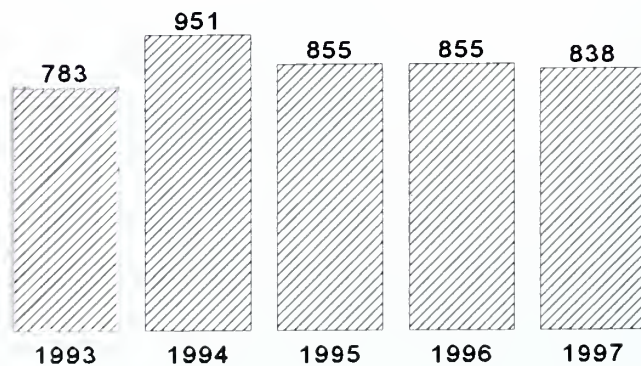
Robert J. Steigmann



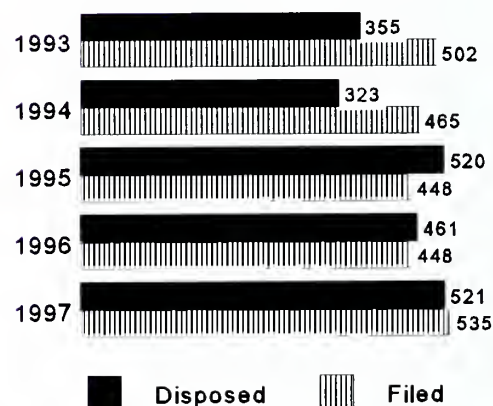
Fourth District - Supreme Court Building
 Completed in 1908 (Robert McCracken photo)

Total Pending Caseload

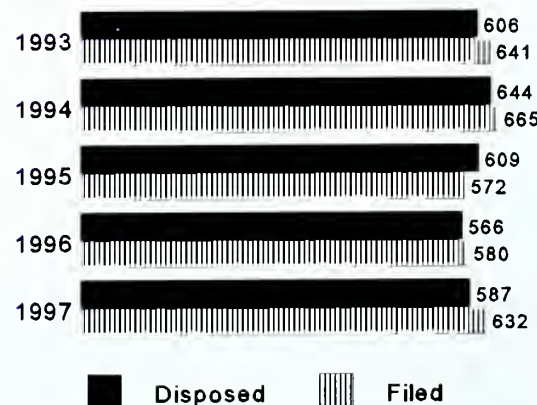
All Case Categories



Criminal Caseload



Civil Caseload



FIFTH DISTRICT

Circuits (Counties):

1st (Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, & Williamson)

2nd (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, & White)

3rd (Bond & Madison)

4th (Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, & Shelby)

20th (Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, & Washington)

District Population:

1,304,294 (1997 est.)



**14th & Main Street
Mt. Vernon, IL (62864)
(618) 242-3120**

*Louis E. Costa, Clerk
James Sanders,
Research Director*

APPELLATE JUDGES

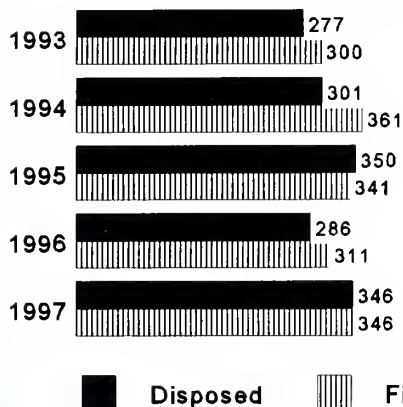
Thomas M. Welch
Presiding Judge

Charles W. Chapman
Richard P. Goldenhersh
Terrence J. Hopkins
Clyde L. Kuehn*
Gordon E. Maag
Philip J. Rarick
*circuit judge
assigned
to the
appellate
court

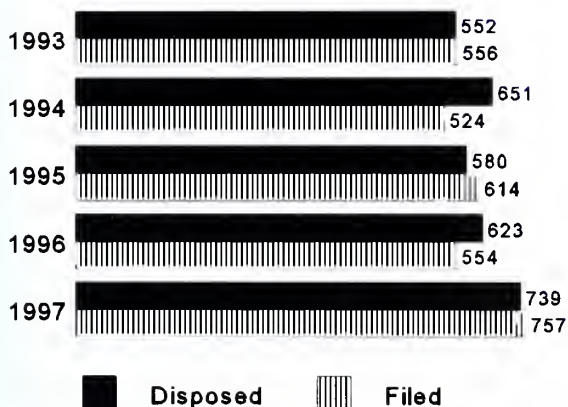


Fifth District Courthouse - Mt. Vernon
Completed in 1857 (John J. Flood photo)

Criminal Caseload

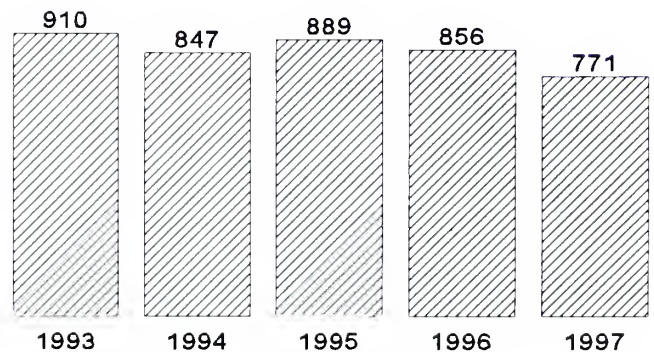


Civil Caseload



Total Pending Caseload

All Case Categories



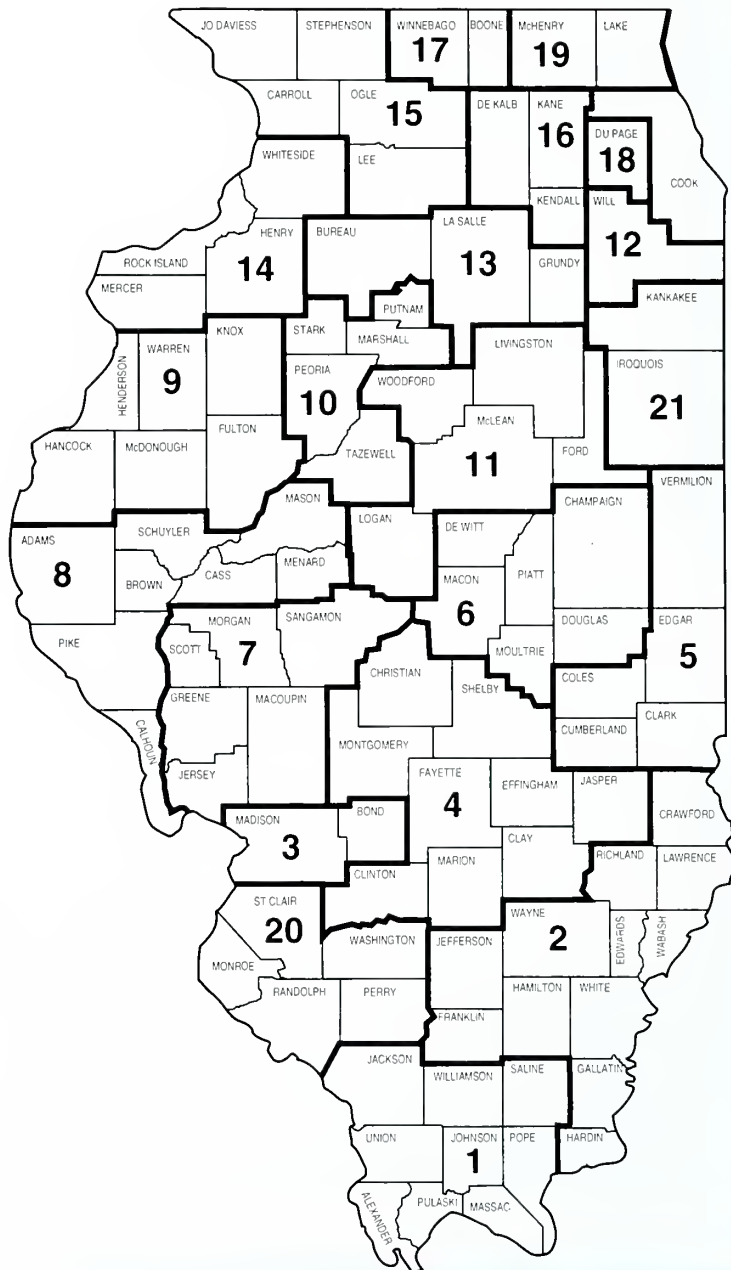
The court of "original jurisdiction" is the circuit court. There are twenty-two circuits in the state, three of which are single county circuits (Cook, Will, and Du Page). The remaining nineteen circuits contain two to twelve counties per circuit.

The circuit court can decide, with few exceptions, any kind of case. The exceptions are redistricting of the general assembly and the ability of the governor to serve or resume office. The circuit court also shares jurisdiction with the supreme court to hear cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition, and habeas corpus. However, if the supreme court chooses to exercise its jurisdiction over these cases, the circuit court may not decide them. Finally, the circuit court also reviews administrative orders from certain state agencies.

There are two kinds of judges in the circuit court: circuit judges and associate judges. Circuit judges are elected for six years, may be retained by voters for additional six year terms, and can hear any kind of case. Circuit judges are elected on a circuit-wide basis or from the county where they reside. In Cook County, circuit judges are elected from the entire county or as resident judges from each of the fifteen subcircuits within the county. Associate judges are appointed by circuit judges, under supreme court rules, for four-year terms. An associate judge can hear any case, except criminal cases punishable by a prison term of one year or more, unless the associate judge has received approval from the supreme court to hear other criminal cases.

When needed, the supreme court has the authority to assign a circuit or associate judge temporarily to a different circuit. A retired judge who agrees can be assigned by the supreme court to hear cases. At the end of 1997 there were 843 judges in the circuit courts -- 486 circuit judges and 357 associate judges.

Circuit judges in a circuit elect one of their members to serve as chief circuit court judge. Cases may be assigned to general or specialized divisions by the chief judge who has general administrative authority in the circuit, subject to the overall administrative authority of the supreme court.

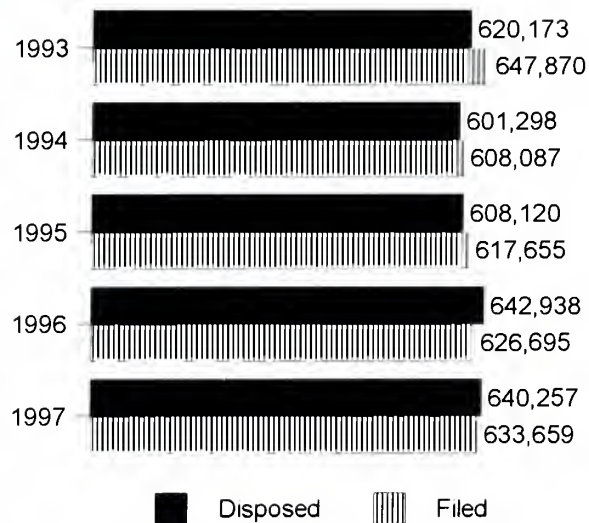


CIRCUIT COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

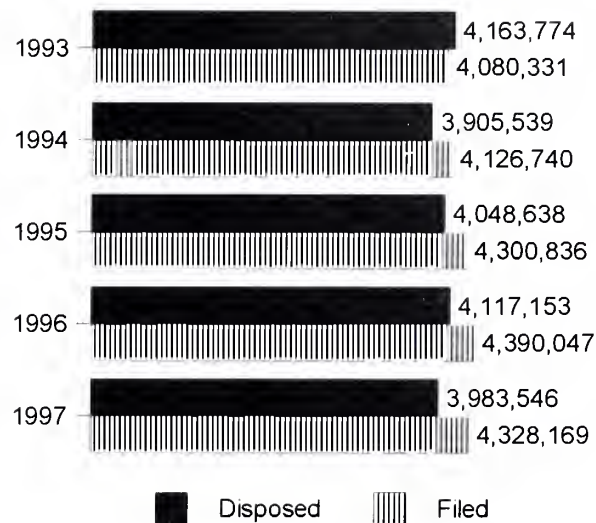
Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The conference meets regularly to consider problems relating to the administration of the circuit courts and other matters referred to the conference by the supreme court. The twenty-two chief judges are members of the conference. Judge John W. Rapp Jr., chief judge of the fifteenth circuit, served as chair and Judge Michael R. Weber, chief judge of the fourth circuit, served as vice-chair. In 1997, both were re-elected for another two year term.

Conference Committees: Article V Committee; Child Support Advisory Committee; Court Reporting Committee; Juvenile Committee; Prison Committee; and Probation Committee. Among the conference's many activities during the year were the approval of an automated citation pilot program; approval of a single uniform record layout for automated traffic and conservation violations and overweight complaints; the adoption of a uniform sentencing order; and the distribution of an inmate handbook for the dissolution of marriage. Additionally, the conference researched the concept of community corrections; made recommendations to the supreme court revising court reporter regulations, which were subsequently approved; and monitored the implementation of proposed statewide judicial evaluations as well as pending juvenile legislation.

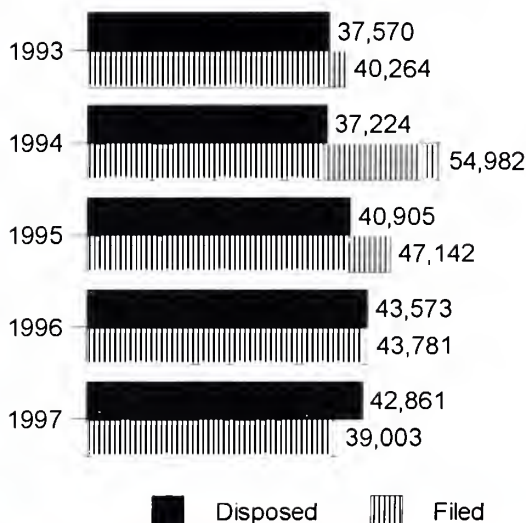
Civil Cases



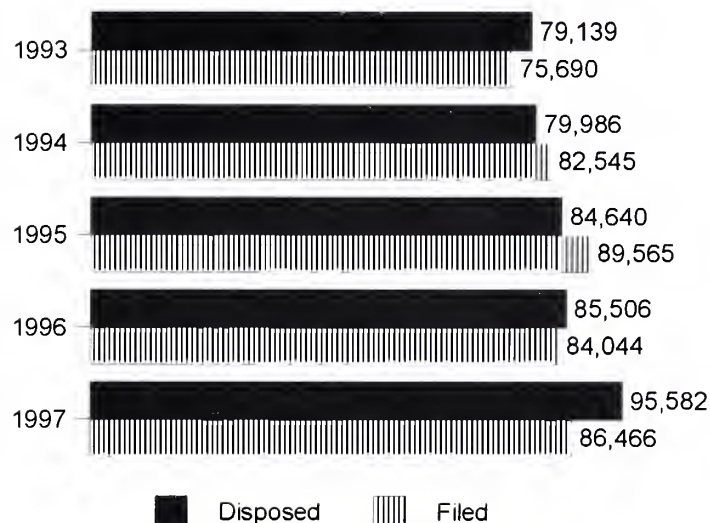
Total Cases



Juvenile Cases



Felony Cases

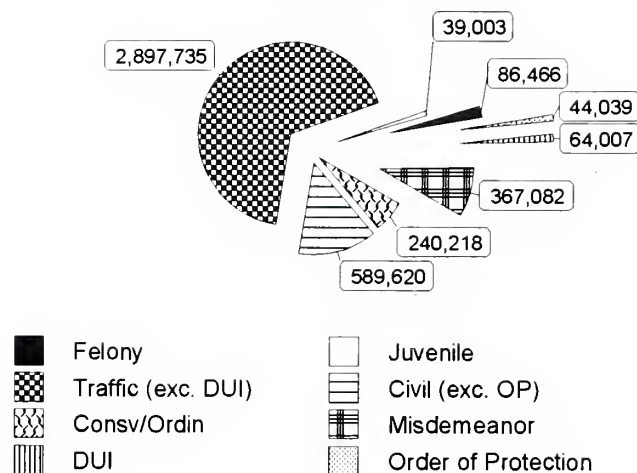


CASE CATEGORIES

CIVIL: lawsuits for monetary damages; **arbitration**; **small claims** (amounts up to \$5,000); **chancery** (e.g., title to real property and injunctions); **miscellaneous remedy** (e.g., review of decisions of administrative bodies, habeas corpus matters, and demolition); **probate** (e.g., estates of deceased persons and guardianships); **order of protection** (petition for order of protection filed separately from an existing case); **dissolution** (e.g., divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment); **mental health** (e.g., commitment and discharge from mental facilities); **eminent domain** (e.g., compensation when property is taken for public use); **municipal corporation** and **tax** (e.g., matters pertaining to the organization of municipalities and collection of taxes at the local level); **adoptions**; **family** (e.g., proceedings to establish parent-child relationship and actions relating to child support). **CRIMINAL:** **felony** (e.g., a criminal case in which the offense carries a penalty of at least one year in prison) and **misdemeanor**. **OTHER:** **ordinance**, **conservation**, **traffic** (excluding parking tickets), and **DUI**. **JUVENILE:** **abuse and neglect**, **delinquent**, and **other** (e.g., a minor who requires authoritative intervention).

1997 Total Cases Filed

By Category



Donald P. O'Connell
Chief Judge
2600 Daley Center
Chicago, IL 60602

Circuit Population
5,076,768 (1997 est)

Circuit Judges:

Martin S. Agran
Nancy J. Arnold
Peter Bakalos
Miriam D. Balanoff
Patricia Banks
Ronald J. P. Banks
Francis Barth
Ronald F. Bartkowiec
Carole K. Bellows
Gerald C. Bender
Richard B. Berland
Andrew Berman
Robert W. Bertucci
Paul P. Biebel Jr.
Janice L. Bierman
Richard J. Billik Jr.
Robert V. Boharic
Michael B. Bolan
Everette A. Braden
Cynthia Brim
Philip L. Bronstein
Rodney Hughes Brooks
Clarence Bryant
Henry A. Budzinski
Edward R. Burr
Bernetta D. Bush
Diane Gordon Cannon
Thomas F. Carmody Jr.
Robert L. Cepero
Thomas R. Chiola
Evelyn B. Clay
Mary Ellen Coghlan
Judith Cohen
Melvin J. Cole
Sharon Johnson Coleman
Claudia G. Conlon
Maureen E. Connors
Joan M. Corboy
Jacqueline P. Cox
Clayton J. Crane
Wilbur E. Crooks
Robert E. Cusack
Michael F. Czaja
Daniel P. Darcy
Thomas M. Davy
David Delgado
Donald M. Devlin
Barbara J. Disko
Christopher J. Donnelly
David Donnersberger
Deborah M. Dooling
Loretta C. Douglas
Jennifer Duncan-Brice
Arthur L. Dunne
Thomas P. Durkin
James D. Egan
Lynn M. Egan
Glynn J. Elliott Jr.
Richard J. Elrod
Timothy C. Evans
Candace J. Fabri
Raymond A. Figueroa
Thomas R. Fitzgerald
Kathy M. Flanagan

Thomas E. Flanagan
James P. Flannery Jr.
Philip A. Fleischman
John J. Fleming
Susan G. Fleming
Lester D. Foreman
Julian J. Frazin
Allen A. Freeman
Raymond Funderburk
Rodolfo Garcia
Sheldon Gardner
Vincent M. Gaughan
James J. Gavin
Adrienne M. Geary
Michael B. Getty
Kenneth L. Gillis
Francis W. Glowacki
Allen S. Goldberg
Francis X. Golniewicz Jr.
Leida J. Gonzalez Santiago
Robert E. Gordon
Leonard R. Grazian
Albert Green
Llwellyn L. Greene-Thapedi
Patrick S. Grossi
Catherine M. Haberkorn
Shelvin L. Hall
Sophia H. Hall

Arnette R. Hubbard
Cheyrl D. Ingram
Moshe Jacobius
Aaron Jaffe
Raymond L. Jagielski
Dorothy F. Jones
Rickey Jones
Sidney A. Jones III
Daniel E. Jordan
Edward R. Jordan
Michael S. Jordan
James J. Jorzak
Aubrey F. Kaplan
Themis N. Karnezis
Joseph G. Kazmierski Jr.
Daniel J. Kelley
Carol A. Kelly
Michael J. Kelly
James W. Kennedy
Kathleen G. Kennedy
Dorothy K. Kinnaird
Herman Knell
Robert J. Kowalski
Walter J. Kowalski
Robert W. Krop
William G. Lacy
Bertina E. Lampkin
Joanne L. Lanigan

John K. Madden
William D. Maddux
William O. Maki
Edward H. Marsalek
Patricia M. Martin
Veronica B. Mathein
Margaret Stanton McBride
Carol Pearce McCarthy
James P. McCarthy
Barbara A. McDonald
Susan J. McDunn
John A. McElligott
Patrick E. McGann
Janice R. McGaughey
Kathleen M. McGury
Paddy H. McNamara
Wayne A. Meyer
Judy I. Mitchell-Davis
Anthony S. Montelione
Colleen McSweeney
Moore
John J. Moran Jr.
John E. Morrissey
Mary A. Mulhern
Lisa Ruble Murphy
Michael J. Murphy
Sheila M. Murphy
Elliott Muse Jr.
Marya T. Nega
Richard E. Neville
Rita M. Novak
Benjamin E. Novoselsky
Julia M. Nowicki
Thomas E. Nowinski
Stuart A. Nudelman
Donald J. O'Brien Jr.
Edward P. O'Brien
Denise M. O'Malley
James P. O'Malley
William P. O'Malley
William D. O'Neal
Frank Orlando
Stuart E. Palmer
Thomas P. Panichi
Daniel Pascale
Sebastian T. Patti
William M. Phelan
Edward N. Pietrucha
Edmund Ponce de Leon
William P. Prendergast
Lee Preston
James S. Quinlan Jr.
Robert J. Quinn
Thomas P. Quinn
Ellis E. Reid
Ralph Reyna
James L. Rhodes
Barbara A. Riley
Daniel A. Riley
James G. Riley
Ronald C. Riley
John W. Rogers
Maureen Durkin Roy
Susan Ruscitti-Grussel
James T. Ryan
Nancy S. Salyers
Richard L. Samuels
Drella C. Savage
Stephen A. Schiller
Nancy Drew Sheehan
Lon W. Shultz
Henry R. Simmons Jr.
Shelvin Singer
Frank M. Siracusa
George J. W. Smith
James F. Smith
Irwin J. Solganick
Cheryl A. Starks
David P. Sterba



Richard J. Daley Center
(Courtesy of the Chicago Architecture Foundation)

Marsha D. Hayes
Curtis Heaston
James F. Henry
Thomas A. Hett
Ronald A. Himel
Michael J. Hogan
Thomas L. Hogan
Leo E. Holt
Vanessa A. Hopkins
Garritt E. Howard

Jeffrey Lawrence
Marjorie C. Laws
Leonard L. Levin
David G. Lichtenstein
Daniel M. Locallo
Gay-Lloyd Lott
Michele F. Lowrance
Stuart F. Lubin
Marvin P. Luckman
Daniel J. Lynch

Victoria A. Stewart
Earl E. Strayhorn
Jane Louise Stuart
Daniel J. Sullivan
Harold W. Sullivan
Sharon M. Sullivan
Fred G. Suria Jr.
Donald J. Suriano
Shelley Sutker-Dermer
William Taylor
Lawrence Terrell
Mary Maxwell Thomas
Karen Thompson Tobin
Amanda S. Toney
Cornelius E. Toole
Michael P. Toomin
Dean M. Trafelet
Charles M. Travis
Edna M. Turkington
Joseph J. Urso
James M. Varga
John V. Virgilio
Kenneth J. Wadas
Richard F. Walsh
John A. Ward
Cyril J. Watson
Daniel S. Weber
Alexander P. White
Willie M. Whiting
Shelli D. Williams
Camille E. Willis
William H. Wise
Gregory J. Wojkowski
E. Kenneth Wright Jr.
Stephen R. Yates
Anthony L. Young
Frank G. Zelezinski
Susan F. Zwick

Associate Judges:

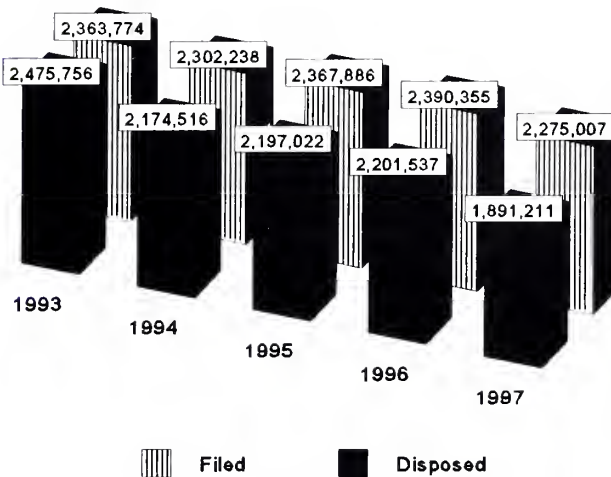
Sam L. Amirante
William J. Aukstik
Reginald H. Baker
Mark J. Ballard
Robert P. Bastone
Consuelo E. Bedoya
Helaine L. Berger
J. Martin Berry
Preston L. Bowie Jr.
Stephen Y. Brodhay
Gary L. Brownfield
Harry R. Buoscio
Dennis J. Burke
Eugene C. Campion
Brent F. Carlson
Lawrence W. Carroll
Joseph N. Casciato
Frank B. Castiglione
Donna L. Cervini
Timothy J. Chambers
Carl J. Cipolla
Joseph M. Claps
Gloria G. Coco
George W. Cole
Susan M. Coleman
Thomas J. Condon
Rosaland M. Crandell
Abishi C. Cunningham
Joy V. Cunningham
Ronald S. Davis
Frank DeBoni
Julia Quinn Dempsey
Dennis A. Dernbach
Grace G. Dickler
John J. Divane
James G. Donegan
Richard E. Dowdle
Fe' Fernandez
Edward M. Fiala Jr.

Howard L. Fink
Lawrence P. Fox
Nello P. Gamberdino
Sheldon C. Garber
Edwin A. Gausselin Jr.
Marvin E. Gavin
Francis A. Gembala
Daniel T. Gillespie
John B. Grogan
Gilbert J. Grossi
Perry J. Gulbrandsen
Calvin H. Hall
R. Morgan Hamilton
Miriam E. Harrison

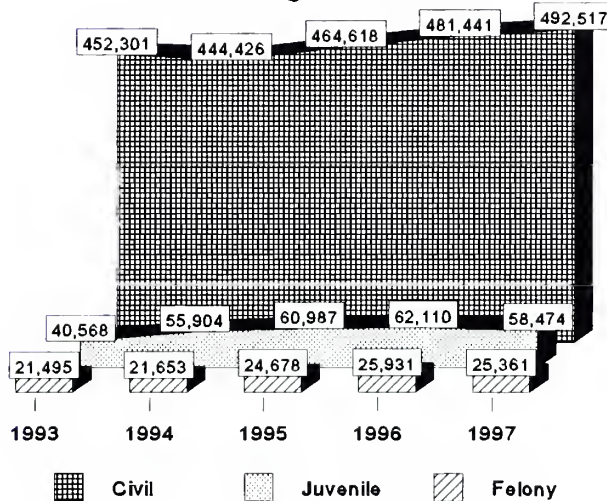
Pamela G. Karahalios
Richard A. Kavitt
Lynne Kawamoto
Richard S. Kelly
Carol A. Kipperman
Randye A. Kogan
Thaddeus L. Kowalski
Lambros J. Kutrubis
Richard A. LaCien
John G. Laurie
Mitchell Leikin
Philip S. Lieb
James B. Linn
Clarence S. Lipnick

Frank W. Meekins
Daniel R. Miranda
George M. Morrissey
J. Patrick Morse
James V. Murphy II
Michael J. Murray
Paul J. Nealis
Gregory M. O'Brien
James M. Obbish
Jerome M. Orbach
Marcia B. Orr
Alfred J. Paul
Arthur C. Perivolidis
Nicholas T. Pomaro
Michael J. Pope
Charles E. Porcellino
Dennis J. Porter
Paul P. Preston
Joan M. Pucillo
Robert R. Retke
Jesse G. Reyes
Wayne D. Rhine
Mary K. Rochford
Gerald T. Rohrer
Joseph H. Romano
James J. Ryan
Stanley J. Sacks
Marcus R. Salone
James M. Schreier
John J. Scotillo
Michael F. Sheehan Jr.
Paul M. Sheridan
Karen G. Shields
Robert M. Smierciak
Susan Snow
John M. Sorrentino
Oliver M. Spurlock
James F. Stack
Marjan P. Staniec
John O. Steele
Eddie A. Stephens
Michael W. Stuttley
Thomas R. Sumner
Timothy J. Szwed
John D. Tourtelot
Thomas M. Tucker
William F. Ward Jr.
John A. Wasilewski
Daniel G. Welter
LaBrenda E. White
Walter M. Williams
Gerald T. Winiecki
William S. Wood
Willie B. Wright
Michael C. Zissman

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



William J. Hibbler
Earl B. Hoffenberg
Patricia B. Holmes
Ann Houser
Marianne Jackson
Arthur L. Janura Jr.
Sandi G. Johnson-Speth
Jordan Kaplan

Joseph M. Macellaio
Jeffrey A. Malak
John J. Mannion
Wendell P. Marbly
Charles M. May
Brendan J. McCooey
Martin E. McDonough
Clifford L. Meacham

FIRST CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Alexander (Cairo)
Jackson (Murphysboro)
Johnson (Vienna)
Massac (Metropolis)
Pope (Golconda)
Pulaski (Mound City)
Saline (Harrisburg)
Union (Jonesboro)
Williamson (Marion)

Circuit Judges: Donnie D. Bigler,
 Mark H. Clarke, Ronald R. Eckiss,
 Terry J. Foster, Michael J. Henshaw,
 Donald Lowery, Paul S. Murphy,
 George M. Oros, Phillip G. Palmer Sr., William G. Schwartz,
 Bruce D. Stewart, David W. Watt Jr., James R. Williamson
Associate Judges: Rodney A. Clutts, Kimberly L. Dahlen,
 Thomas H. Jones, Everett D. Kimmel, C. David Nelson,
 John A. Speroni, William H. Wilson

Stephen L. Spomer
Chief Judge
Williamson County
Courthouse
200 Jefferson Street
Marion, IL 62959

Circuit Population:
216,670
 (1997 est)

SECOND CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

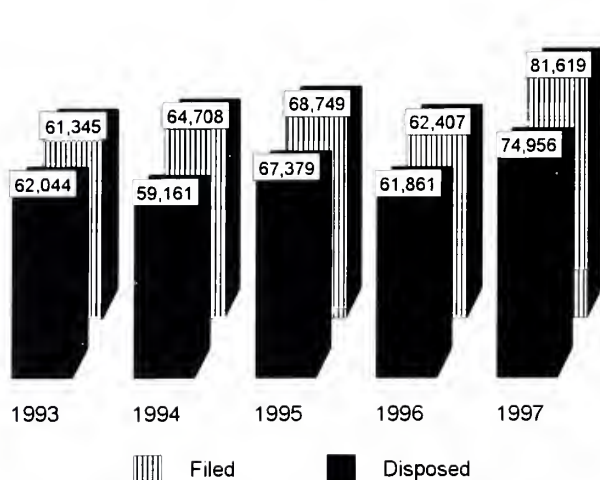
COUNTIES (seats):
Crawford (Robinson)
Edwards (Albion)
Franklin (Benton)
Gallatin (Shawneetown)
Hamilton (McLeansboro)
Hardin (Elizabethtown)
Jefferson (Mount Vernon)
Lawrence (Lawrenceville)
Richland (Olney)
Wabash (Mount Carmel)
Wayne (Fairfield)
White (Carmi)

Thomas H. Sutton
Chief Judge
Jefferson County
Courthouse
P.O. Box 1197
Mt. Vernon, IL 62864

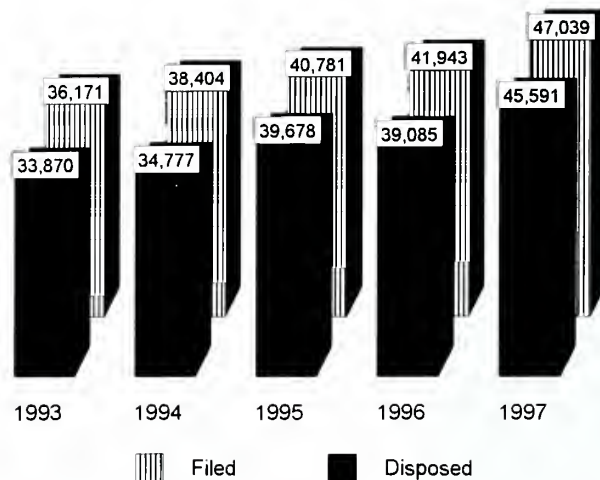
Circuit Population:
205,853
 (1997 est)

Circuit Judges: Larry O. Baker,
 David M. Correll, Larry D. Dunn, Don A. Foster, Terry H. Gamber,
 Bennie Joe Harrison, Robert M. Hopkins,
 Robert M. Keenan Jr., Loren P. Lewis, John I. Lundmark,
 Charles L. Quindry Jr., David L. Underwood,
 E. Kyle Vantrease, James M. Wexsten
Associate Judges:
 Kathleen M. Alling, Leo T. Desmond, James V. Hill,
 Stephen G. Sawyer, George W. Timberlake

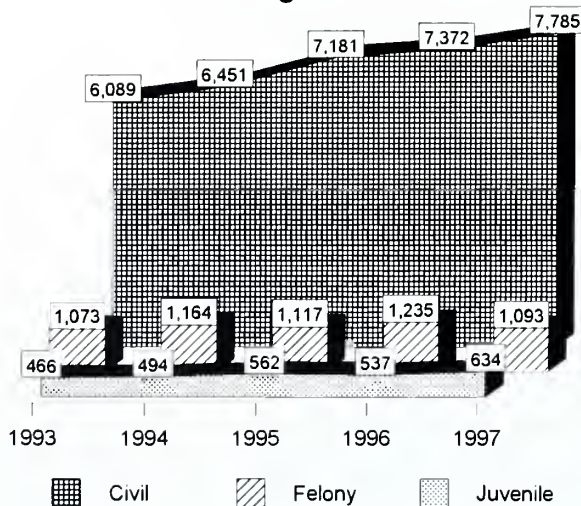
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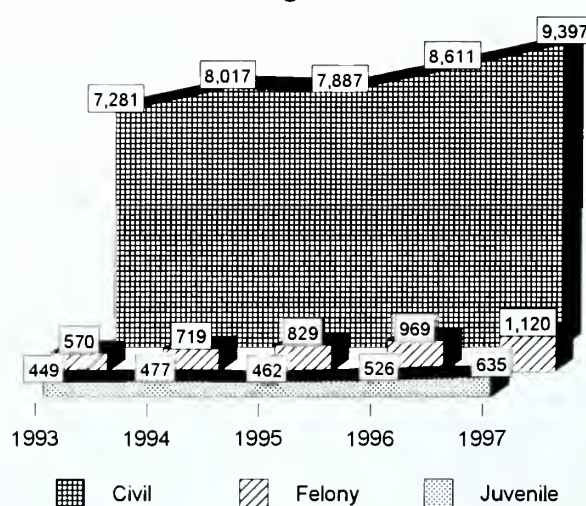
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRD CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Bond (Greenville)
Madison (Edwardsville)

Circuit Judges:
 John L. DeLaurenti,
 Edward C. Ferguson, Phillip J. Kardis,
 J. Lawrence Keshner,
 A. Andreas Mateosian,
 George J. Moran Jr., P. J. O'Neill,
 Charles V. Romani Jr.

Associate Judges: Randall A. Bono,
 Ellar Duff, Wendell Durr,
 James Hackett, Robert P. Hennessey,
 David R. Herndon,
 Lola P. Maddox, Lewis E. Mallott,
 Michael J. Meehan, Ann Callis Rongey,
 Daniel J. Stack

Nicholas G. Byron
 Chief Judge
 Madison County
 Courthouse
 155 North Main, #410
 Edwardsville, IL
 62025

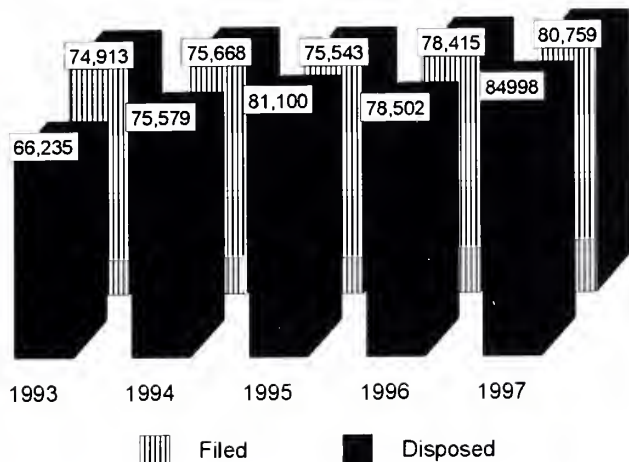
Circuit Population:
 275,711
 (1997 est)



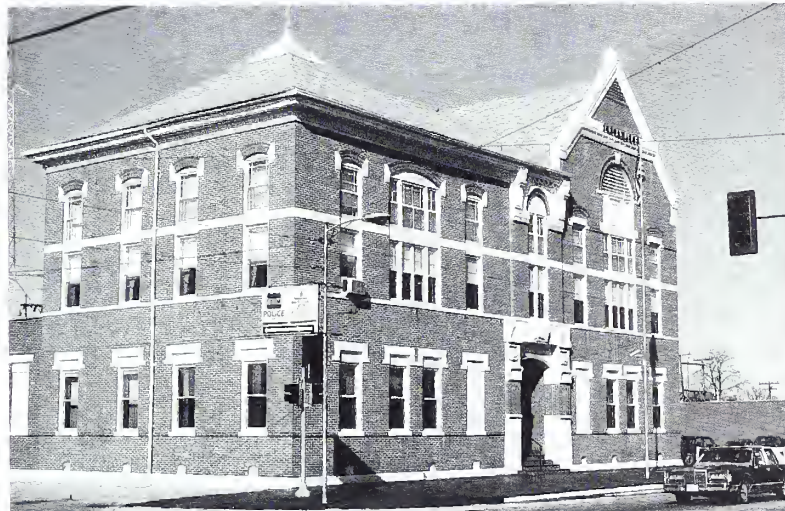
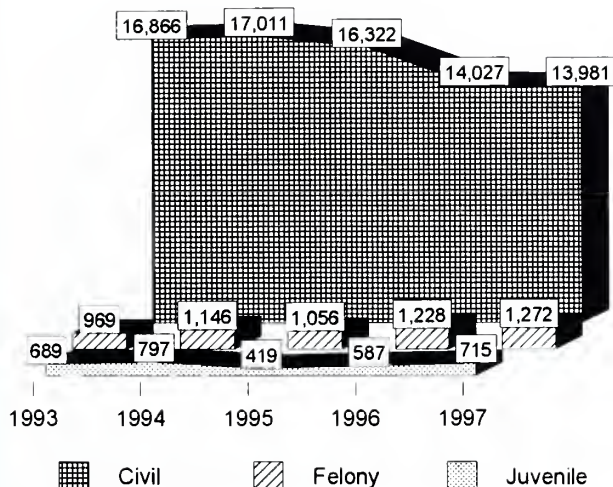
Saline County Courthouse
 Harrisburg

Separated from Gallatin County in 1847, a year before the second state constitution became effective, the county was the ninety-eighth established by the state legislature. The first county seat was Raleigh, selected over Galatia and Mitchellville. The old log courthouse was replaced by a two-story brick structure in 1854. The county court continued to meet in Raleigh until 1858. In 1859, Harrisburg became the county seat. The first Harrisburg courthouse was a two-story brick structure used until the second courthouse was built in 1905. The second courthouse was three stories high. In 1938 an addition was built on the south side. The building was razed in 1967. The third Harrisburg courthouse (shown above) was completed in 1970. (Saline County Historical Society photo)

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



White County Courthouse
 Carmi

Several years before Illinois became a state, settlers began building log houses in an area referred to as Hay's Mill or Hargrave's Store. Among those in the area in the early 1800's was Captain Leonard White, U. S. Agent and postmaster at the Saline who also served as a judge of the court of common pleas in the Illinois Territory, later serving as a member of the Constitutional Convention. White County was established in 1815 and county officials were appointed by the Governor of the Illinois Territory, Ninian Edwards. The first frame courthouse erected near the public well in 1820 was destroyed by a wind storm four years later. From 1824 to 1831 court was held in the homes of county officials. The second courthouse was completed in 1831 and also served as the community center where residents attended dances, stage plays, town meetings, and church. Built on the site of the second, the third courthouse (shown above) was completed in 1883. (White County Historical Society photo)

FOURTH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Christian (Taylorville)
Clay (Louisville)
Clinton (Carlyle)
Effingham (Effingham)
Fayette (Vandalia)
Jasper (Newton)
Marion (Salem)
Montgomery (Hillsboro)
Shelby (Shelbyville)

Michael R. Weber
Chief Judge
Montgomery County
Courthouse
120 N. Main St., #231
Hillsboro, IL 62049

Circuit Population:
245,488
 (1997 est)

Circuit Judges:

Richard H. Brummer,
 John P. Coady, Patrick L. Duke, Patrick J. Hitpas,
 Dennis M. Huber, Michael P. Kiley, Kathleen P. Moran,
 David L. Sauer, S. Gene Schwarm, Steven P. Seymour,
 Ronald D. Spears **Associate Judges:** James R. Harvey,
 Mark M. Joy, John W. McGuire, Dennis Middendorff,
 Harold H. Pennock III, David W. Slater, Sherri L.E. Tungate

FIFTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Clark (Marshall)
Coles (Charleston)
Cumberland (Toledo)
Edgar (Paris)
Vermilion (Danville)

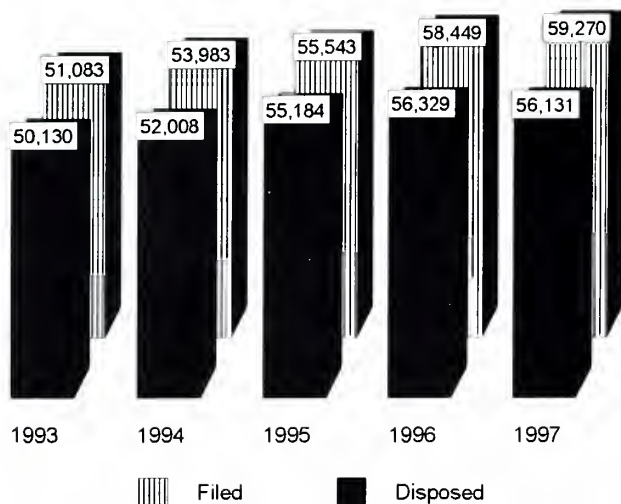
Richard E. Scott
Chief Judge
Edgar County
Courthouse
Paris, IL 61944

Circuit Population:
185,058
 (1997 est)

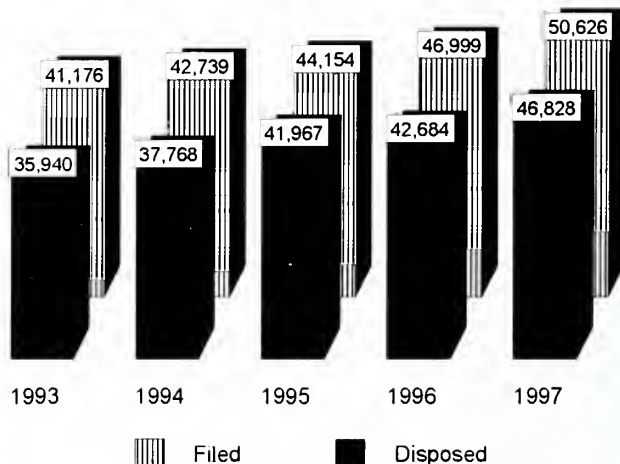
Circuit Judges:

Claudia J. Anderson, Dale A. Cini,
 Robert B. Cochonour, Thomas J. Fahey, Gary W. Jacobs,
 Paul C. Komada, John P. O'Rourke, Ralph S. Pearman,
 Tracy W. Resch, Ashton C. Waller **Associate Judges:**
 H. Dean Andrews, James K. Borbely, Teresa K. Righter,
 Joseph P. Skowronski Jr., Gordon R. Stipp

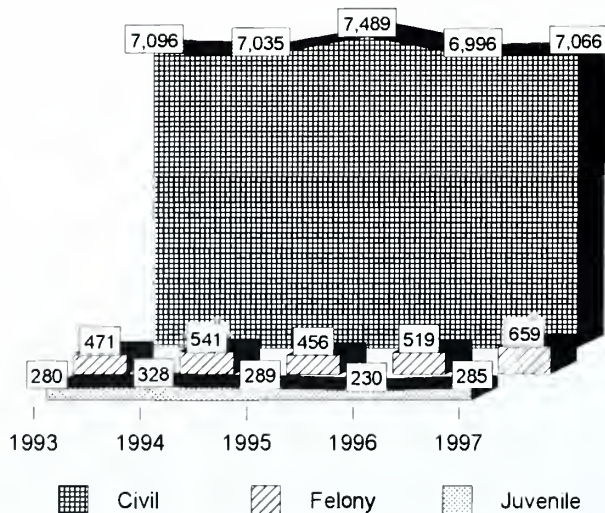
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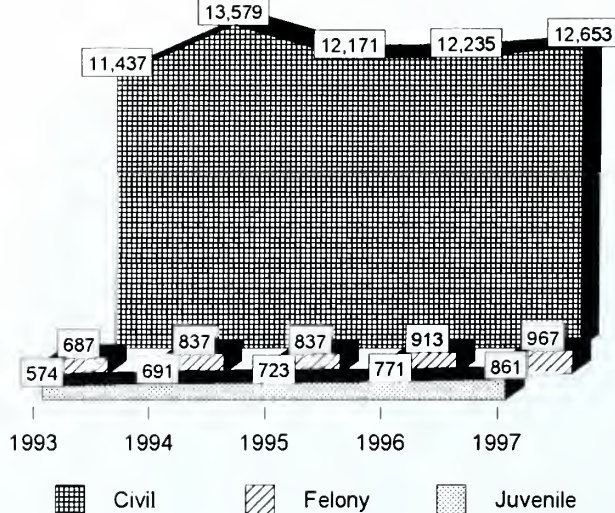
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



SIXTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):
Champaign (Urbana)
De Witt (Clinton)
Douglas (Tuscola)
Macon (Decatur)
Moultrie (Sullivan)
Piatt (Monticello)

John P. Shonkwiler
Chief Judge
Piatt County
Courthouse
Room 306
Monticello, IL 61856

Circuit Population:
350,232
 (1997 est)

Circuit Judges: Arnold F. Blockman, Harry E. Clem, John L. Davis, John R. DeLaMar, Thomas J. Difanis, Dan L. Flannell, John K. Greanias, James A. Hendrian, Frank W. Lincoln, George S. Miller, Jerry L. Patton, Stephen H. Peters, John G. Townsend
Associate Judges: Holly F. Clemons, Scott B. Diamond, Ann A. Einhorn, Jeffrey B. Ford, Paul M. Francis, Michael Q. Jones, Theodore E. Paine, Donald R. Parkinson, Arthur F. Powers Jr., Warren A. Sappington, Timothy J. Steadman

SEVENTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

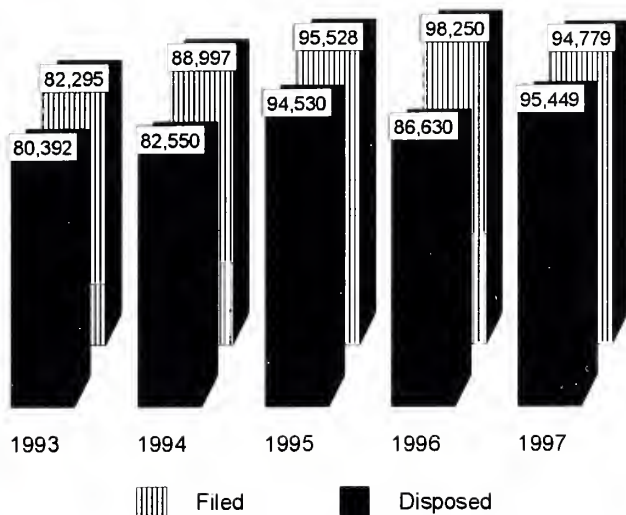
COUNTIES (seats):
Greene (Carrollton)
Jersey (Jerseyville)
Macoupin (Carlinville)
Morgan (Jacksonville)
Sangamon (Springfield)
Scott (Winchester)

Sue E. Myerscough
Chief Judge
Sangamon County
Complex
200 S. 9th Street
Springfield, IL 62701

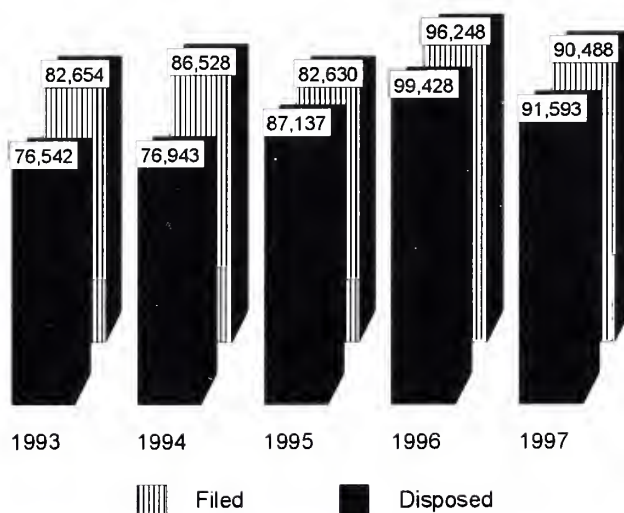
Circuit Population:
319,345
 (1997 est)

Circuit Judges: Thomas R. Appleton, J. David Bone, Donald M. Cadagin, Thomas P. Carmody, James W. Day, Robert J. Eggers, Joseph P. Koval, Ronald F. Robinson, Thomas G. Russell, Jeanne E. Scott, Leo J. Zappa Jr.
Associate Judges: Diane L. Brunton, Robert T. Hall, Roger W. Holmes, Theodis P. Lewis, John A. Mehlick, Steven H. Nardulli, Tim P. Olson, George H. Ray, Dennis L. Schwartz, Stuart H. Shiffman

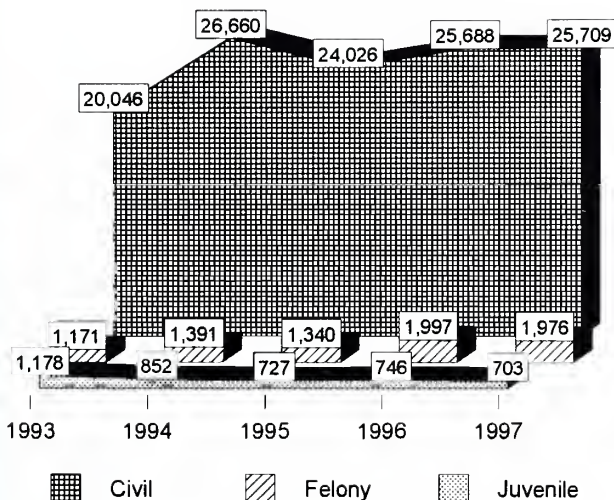
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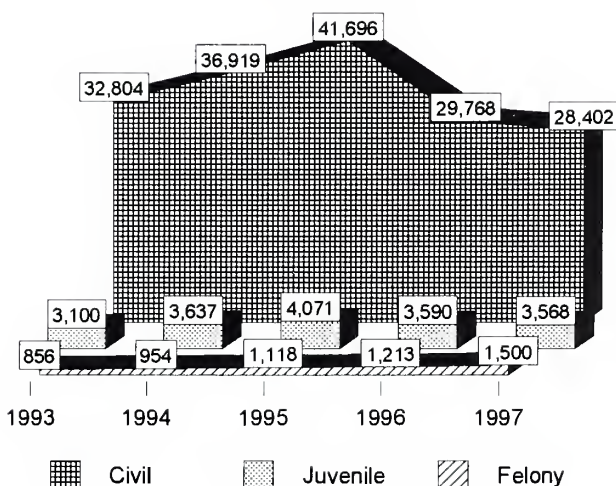
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTH CIRCUIT (Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Adams (Quincy)
Brown (Mount Sterling)
Calhoun (Hardin)
Cass (Virginia)
Mason (Havana)
Menard (Petersburg)
Pike (Pittsfield)
Schuyler (Rushville)

Circuit Judges:

Thomas L. Brownfield,
Dennis K. Cashman,
Richard D. Greenlief, Carson D. Klitz,
M. Carol Pope, Fred W. Reither, Michael R. Roseberry,
Mark A. Schuering, David K. Slocum, Scott H. Walden
Associate Judges: Paul A. Kolodziej, Loren E. Schnack,
Arthur R. Strong, Chet W. Vahle, John C. Wooleyhan

Robert L. Welch
Chief Judge
Adams County
Courthouse
521 Vermont St.
Quincy, IL 62301

Circuit Population:
146,521
(1997 est)

NINTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Fulton (Lewistown)
Hancock (Carthage)
Henderson (Oquawka)
Knox (Galesburg)
McDonough (Macomb)
Warren (Monmouth)

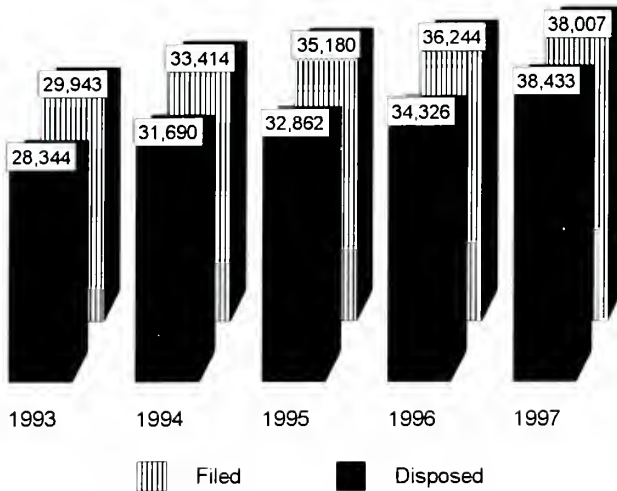
Circuit Judges:

Harry C. Bulkeley,
William D. Henderson,
David R. Hultgren,
Stephen C. Mathers,
Richard C. Ripple, James B. Stewart,
Ronald C. Tenold, Charles H. Wilhelm
Associate Judges:
Steven R. Bordner, John R. Clerkin, Larry W. Heiser,
Gregory K. McClintock, David F. Stoverink, Patricia A. Walton

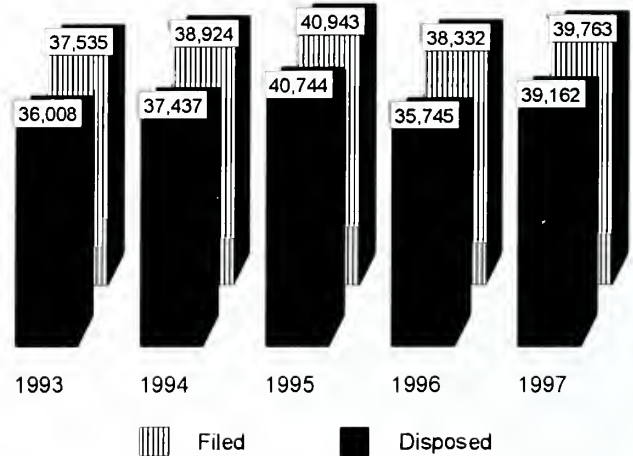
Stephen G. Evans
Chief Judge
McDonough County
Courthouse
Macomb, IL 61455

Circuit Population:
176,610
(1997 est)

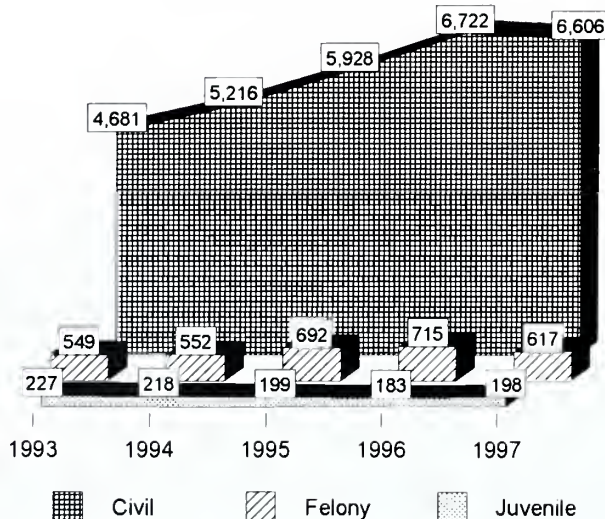
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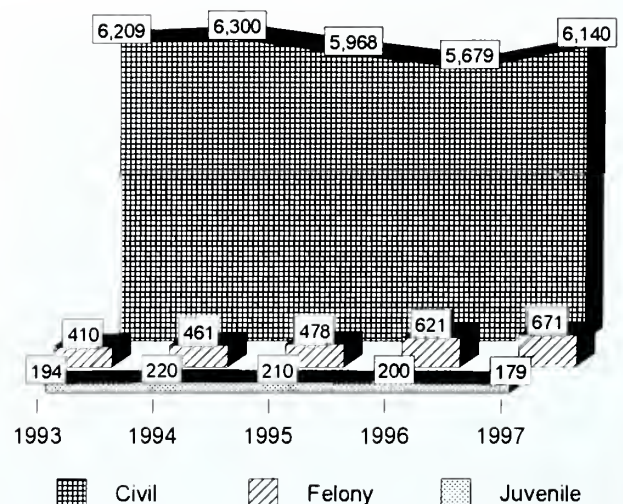
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Marshall (Lacon)
Peoria (Peoria)
Putnam (Hennepin)
Stark (Toulon)
Tazewell (Pekin)

John A. Gorman
Chief Judge
Peoria County
Courthouse
324 Main Street, #215
Peoria, IL 61602

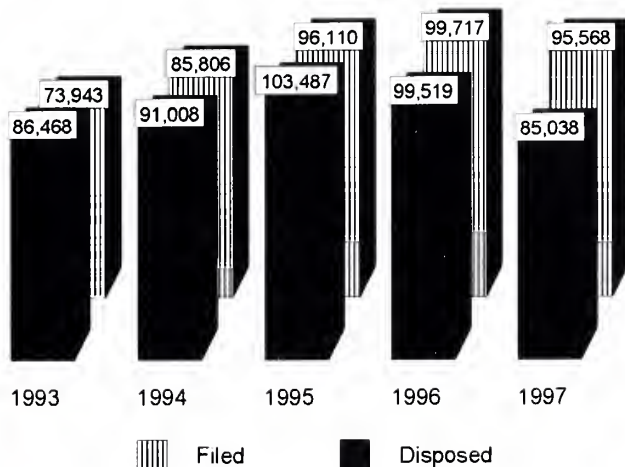
Circuit Population:
336,234
 (1997 est)

Circuit Judges:

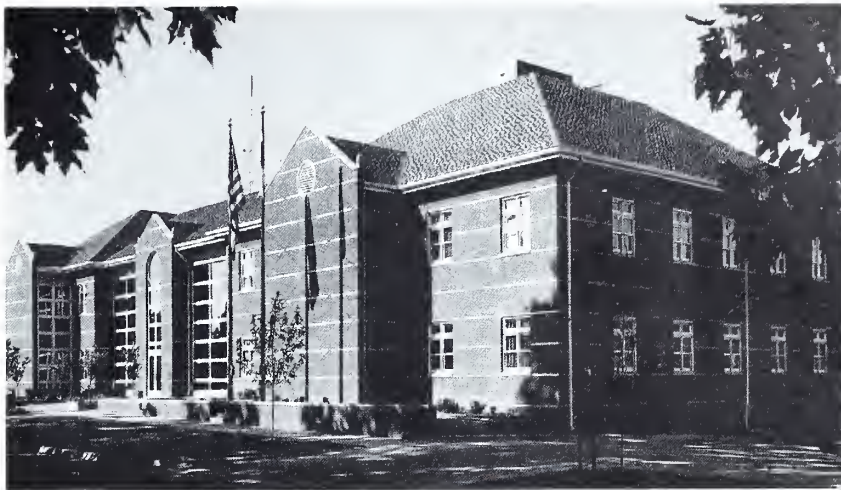
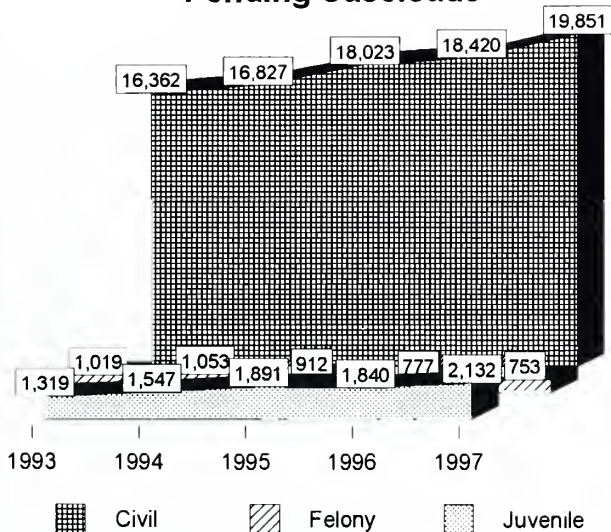
Robert A. Barnes Jr., John A. Barra,
 Bruce W. Black, Robert J. Cashen,
 Donald C. Courson,
 Richard E. Grawey,
 Arthur G. Greenberg,
 Scott A. Shore,

Joe R. Vespa **Associate Judges:** J. Peter Ault,
 Erik I. Blanc, C. Brett Bode, Stuart P. Borden, Michael E. Brandt,
 Glenn H. Collier, Thomas G. Ebel, Jerelyn D. Maher,
 Brian M. Nemenoff, E. Michael O'Brien, Rebecca R. Steenrod

Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Montgomery County Courthouse
 Hillsboro

Seven counties were established in 1821 including Montgomery County which is named for General Richard Montgomery of the Revolutionary War era. The first courthouse was a two-story hewn log structure erected in 1824 when the county's population was about 500. The first clerk of the court, Hiram Rountree, was paid \$8 for his services the first year. Ten years later, with a population of over 3,000, the second courthouse was built -- a two-story frame building on a stone foundation with a cupola. Dirt covered two-thirds of the floor and had a layer of sand on top -- some say to absorb tobacco juice. An extensive "repair" project in 1852-54 resulted a third courthouse: a brick building with four white columns in front. By 1868 the county's population was approaching 25,000 and a bigger courthouse was proposed. Citizens in Litchfield began to lobby for moving the county seat to their community. Striving to keep the county seat in Hillsboro, county officials directed that the current courthouse be "changed and improved." The result, completed in 1872, was the fourth courthouse which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and used today by several county officials. Its walls contain parts of the third courthouse. In 1912 an addition was built and in 1952 the cupola on the southwest tower was removed. The fifth courthouse (shown above) was completed in 1994. (Design Architects/Hurst-Rosche Engineers photo)



Vermilion County Courthouse
 Danville

Named after the river which flows through its borders, the county's first courthouse was a hewn log house, two stories high, measuring sixteen feet square. It was used from 1827, one year after the county was established, until 1833. The second courthouse, a two-story structure measuring forty by fifty feet, was made of brick hauled from a nearby farm. Several attorneys who practiced law in this courthouse later went on to successful careers in service to the Nation including President Lincoln: John M. Palmer, the fifteenth governor of the state and a U. S. Senator; Adlai E. Stevenson I, Vice-President in the second term of President Cleveland; Judge David Davis, U. S. Supreme Court and U. S. Senator; and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, twenty-three terms and Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives. The third courthouse was built on the same site in 1875 after a fire destroyed the second structure in 1872. Described as having the most distinctive design of any courthouse built at the time, it had two stories and a high basement, where space was rented to businesses in the city. Over thirty years later, voters turned down a bond issue to construct a new courthouse. In 1911, however, county officials passed a resolution to "repair and remodel" the courthouse. In fact, they tore down the structure to the cornerstone, added another story, and changed the roof style. The resulting fourth courthouse (shown above) was dedicated in January 1914. (Photo courtesy of the Vermilion County Museum)

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Fourth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Ford (Paxton)
Livingston (Pontiac)
Logan (Lincoln)
McLean (Bloomington)
Woodford (Eureka)

Circuit Judges:

Donald D. Bernardi, Gerald G. Dehner,
 Ronald C. Dozier, John P. Freese,
 Charles E. Glennon, John B. Huschen,
 Stephen R. Pacey, G. Michael Prall,
 W. Charles Witte

Associate Judges:

David L. Coogan,
 William D. DeCardy, Scott D. Drazewski, Charles H. Frank,
 Harold J. Frobish, Joseph H. Kelley, Elizabeth A. Robb,
 James E. Souk

Luther H. Dearborn
 Chief Judge
McLean County
Law & Justice Center
104 W. Front St.
Bloomington, IL 61701

Circuit Population:

261,255
 (1997 est)

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

(Third Appellate District)

COUNTY (seat):

Will (Joliet)

Herman S. Haase

Chief Judge
Will County
Courthouse
14 W. Jefferson, #464
Joliet, IL 60431

Circuit Population:

444,469
 (1997 est)

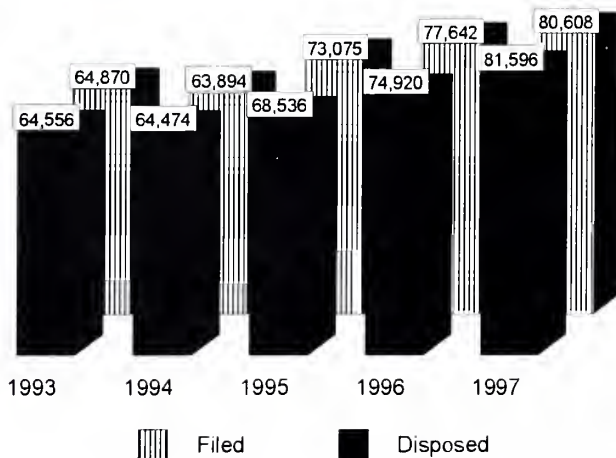
Circuit Judges:

Amy M. Bertani-Tomczak,
 Gerald R. Kinney, Rodney B. Lechwar,
 William R. Penn, Stephen D. White

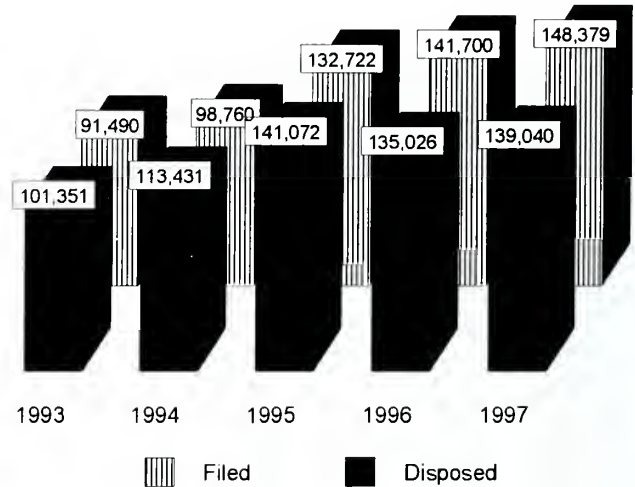
Associate Judges:

Barbara J. Badger,
 Raymond A. Bolden, Vincent J. Cerri,
 John F. Cirricione, Thomas A. Dunn,
 Thomas M. Ewert, Thomas Fechan, Edwin B. Grabiec,
 Lawrence C. Gray, Kathleen G. Kallan, Ludwig J. Kuhar Jr.,
 Robert C. Lorz, William G. McMenamin, Gilbert L. Niznik,
 Daniel J. Rozak, Martin Rudman

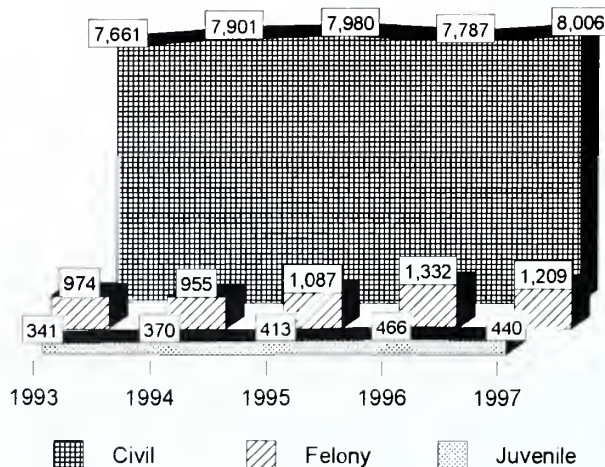
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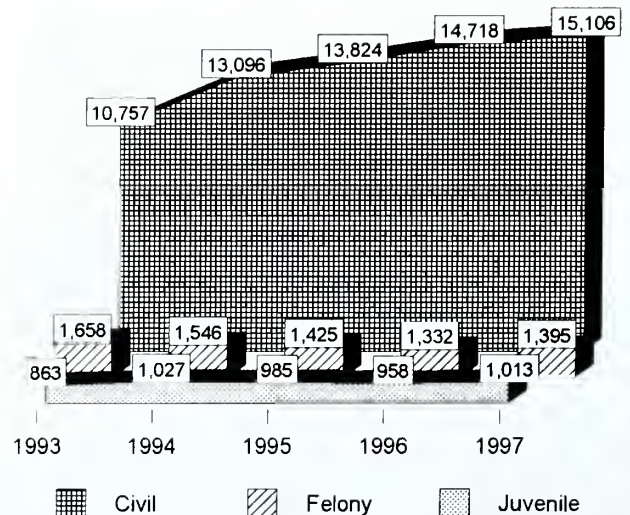
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Bureau (Princeton)

Grundy (Morris)

LaSalle (Ottawa)

Robert L. Carter

Chief Judge

LaSalle County

Courthouse

119 W. Madison, #204

Ottawa, IL 61350

Circuit Population:

181,402

(1997 est)

Circuit Judges:

Robert H. Adecock, James A. Lanuti,

Louis J. Perona,

Cynthia M. Raccuglia,

Howard C. Ryan Jr.,

James J. Wimbiscus

Associate Judges:

William P. Balestri,

William R. Banich, James L. Brusatte, A. Scott Madson

Robert C. Marsaglia

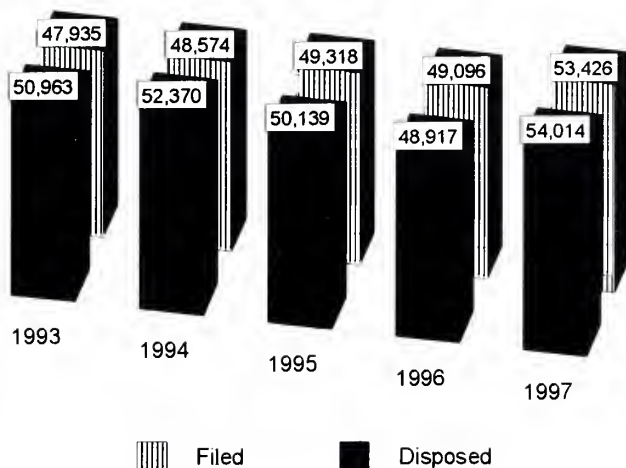


Hancock County Courthouse

Carthage

Officially designated a county in 1825, and named for the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, the people waited several years for a county seat and their first courthouse. In 1829, at Fort Edwards (Warsaw), voters elected county officials who conducted business in residences and other buildings along the Mississippi River. In 1833, a state-appointed commission decided to place the county seat at Carthage and county officials approved the construction of the first courthouse, a log cabin with wooden benches for seats. The second courthouse, a two-story brick structure, was built in 1839. In the first case heard in the new courthouse, Abraham Lincoln unsuccessfully defended a man accused of murder. An addition was built in 1868. Its tin dome and tall cupola are mentioned in Mark Twain's *Roughing It*. In 1908 the third courthouse (shown above) was erected on the site of the second. Made of white Bedford stone with a red tile roof, the building had several hundred lights and such modern conveniences as inside toilets, and cost almost \$118,000. Today, one window depicting justice is reported to be worth more than several times the original cost of the building. On top of the dome stands "Miss Justice." (Hancock County Historical Society photo)

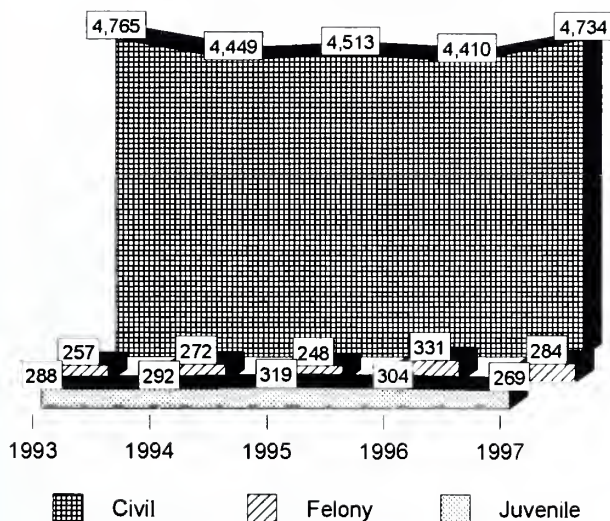
Total Caseload



Filed

Disposed

Pending Caseloads



Civil

Felony

Juvenile



Winnebago County Courthouse

Rockford

Four years after the Black Hawk War when the Potawatomi and Winnebago were compelled to cede land in northern Illinois, the state legislature established six counties. In January 1836, Will, Winnebago, Whiteside, Ogle, McHenry, and Kane were added to the sixty counties already in existence. The county's first courthouse was a church purchased in 1840. In 1844, the second courthouse was built after a tug-of-war between people on the east and west side of the Rock River. The west-side group won after they offered \$20,000 towards the construction of the public building. The third courthouse on the present courthouse square was finished in 1878. During construction eleven people lost their lives when the dome collapsed on them. In 1916 an addition was built. It was in this courthouse that Clarence Darrow came to the defense of Arther Person who was charged with conspiracy against the government. The present courthouse (shown above) was built in 1968. (William G. Bohn photo)

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Henry (Cambridge)
Mercer (Aledo)
Rock Island (Rock Island)
Whiteside (Morrison)

Circuit Judges: Clarke C. Barnes,
 Joseph F. Beatty,
 Martin E. Conway Jr.,
 Danny A. Dunagan, Lori R. Lefstein,
 John D. O'Shea, Timothy J. Slavin,
 Charles H. Stengel, Ronald C. Taber,
 James T. Teros, Larry S. Vandersnick

Associate Judges:

John L. Bell, Thomas C. Berglund,
 Alan G. Blackwood, Michael P. Brinn, Dennis A. DePorter,
 John L. Hauptman, John R. McClean Jr.,
 Dana R. McReynolds, James J. Mesich, Vicki R. Wright

Jeffrey W. O'Connor
Chief Judge
Rock Island County
Courthouse
210 15th Street, #408
Rock Island, IL 61201

Circuit Population:
285,347
 (1997 est)

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Carroll (Mount Carroll)
Jo Daviess (Galena)
Lee (Dixon)
Ogle (Oregon)
Stephenson (Freeport)

Circuit Judges: Barry R. Anderson,
 David T. Fritts, Charles R. Hartman,
 William A. Kelly,
 Tomas M. Magdich,
 Stephen C. Pemberton, John B. Roe

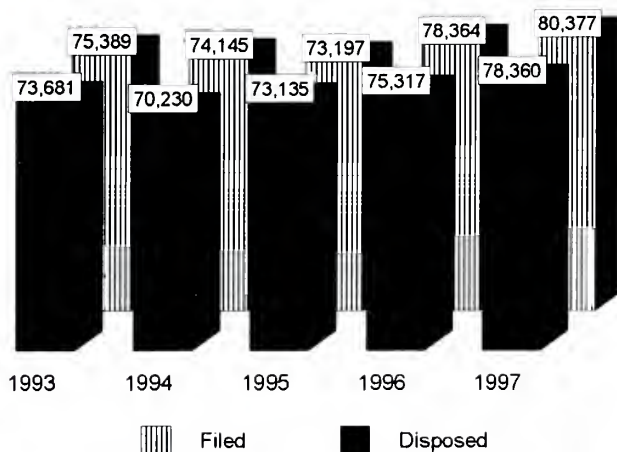
Associate Judges:

Richard E. DeMoss, Martin D. Hill,
 David L. Jeffrey, Robin A. Minnis,
 John E. Payne, Victor V. Sprengelmeyer

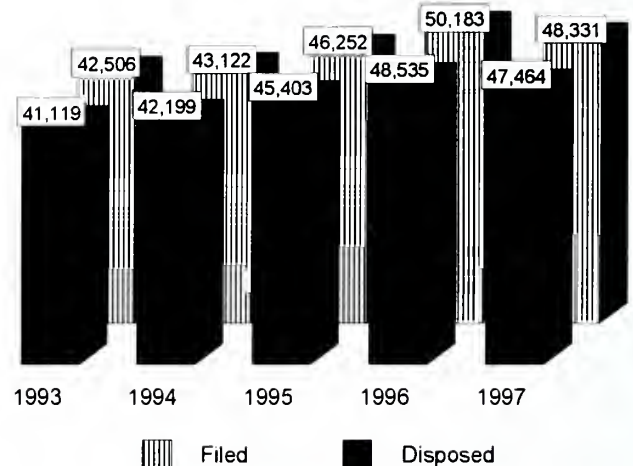
John W. Rapp Jr.
Chief Judge
Carroll County
Courthouse
301 North Main Street
Mt. Carroll, IL 61053

Circuit Population:
173,949
 (1997 est)

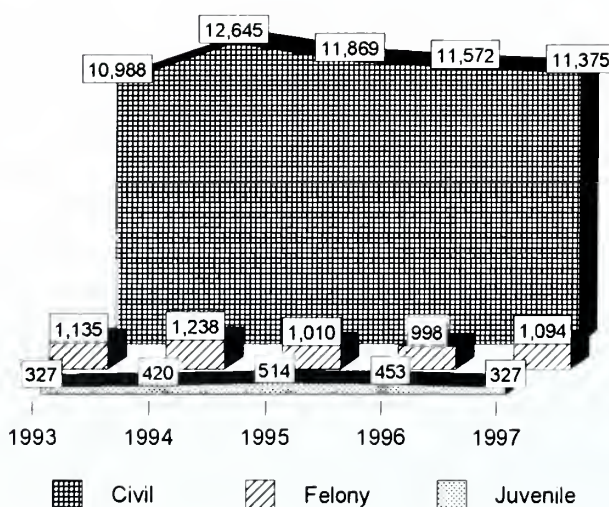
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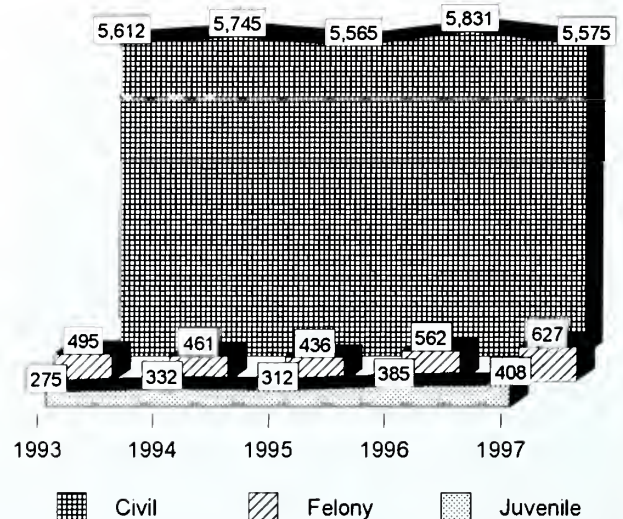
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

DeKalb (Sycamore)

Kane (Geneva)

Kendall (Yorkville)

Circuit Judges:

F. Keith Brown,

John W. Countryman,

Phillip L. DiMarzio, Patrick J. Dixon,

James T. Doyle, Melvin E. Dunn,

Douglas R. Engel, Thomas E. Hogan,

Pamela K. Jensen, Gene L. Nottolini,

Barry E. Puklin, Timothy Q. Sheldon,

Grant S. Wegner, James M. Wilson

Associate Judges:

Judith M. Brawka,

Franklin D. Brewster, James Donnelly,

Wiley W. Edmondson, Roger W. Eichmeier, Donald J. Fabian,

Patricia Piper Golden, James C. Hallock, Donald C. Hudson,

Robert L. Janes, Kurt P. Klein, Richard J. Larson, Thomas E. Mueller,

John L. Petersen, Mary Karen Simpson

R. Peter Grometer

Chief Judge

Kane County

Judicial Center

37 W. 777 Rte. 38,

#400A

St. Charles, IL 60175

Circuit Population:

514,259

(1997 est)

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Boone (Belvidere)

Winnebago (Rockford)

Robert G. Coplan

Chief Judge

Winnebago County

Courthouse

400 West State Street

Rockford, IL 61101

Circuit Population:

304,575

(1997 est)

Circuit Judges:

Gerald F. Grubb, Frederick J. Kapala,

Galyn W. Mochring, Michael R. Morrison,

K. Craig Peterson, Ronald L. Pirrello

Associate Judges:

Rosemary Collins, Timothy R. Gill,

Patrick L. Heaslip,

Janet R. Holmgren, John Todd Kennedy,

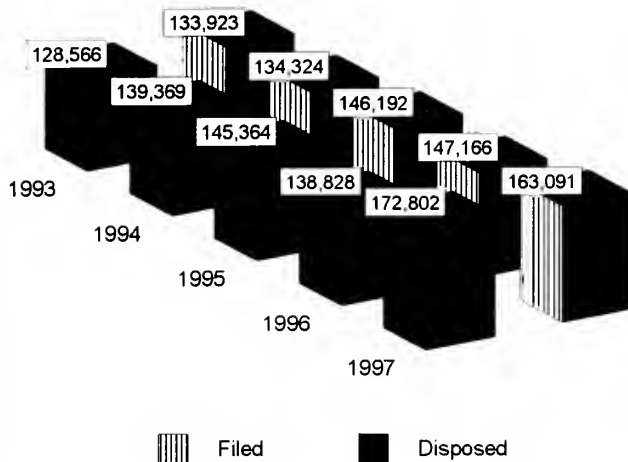
Angus S. More Jr., Steven M. Nash,

Steven L. Nordquist, J. Edward Prochaska, R. Craig Sahlstrom,

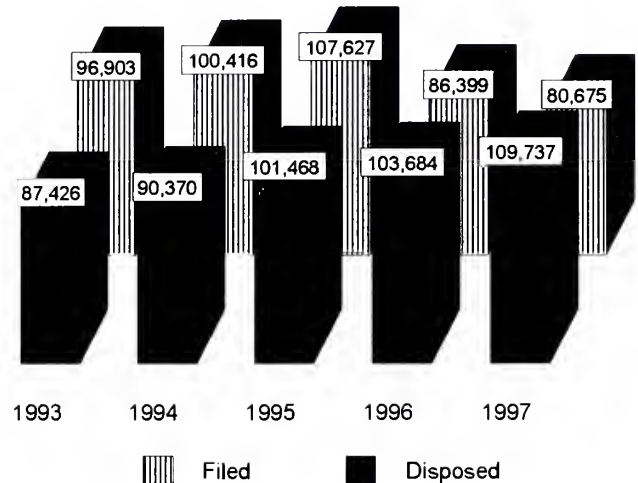
Steven G. Vecchio, Richard W. Vidal,

Kathryn E. Zenoff

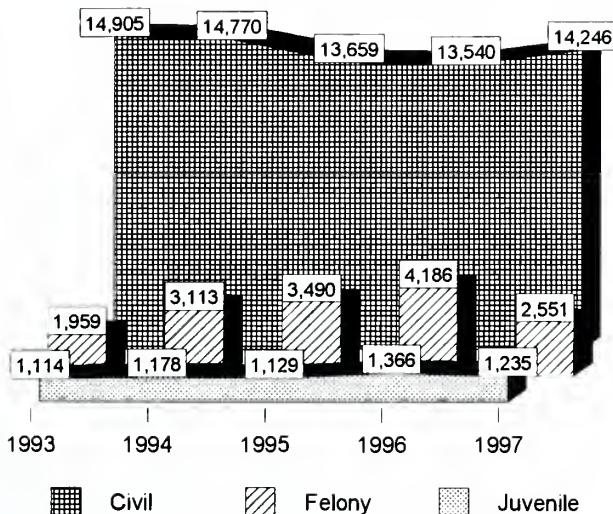
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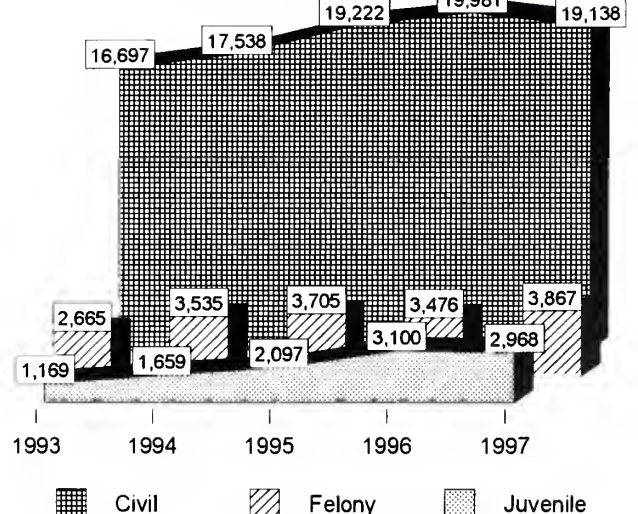
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTY(seat):

Du Page (Wheaton)

Circuit Judges: Robert J. Anderson, George J. Bakalis, Robert E. Byrne, Thomas E. Callum, John W. Darrah, Edward R. Duncan Jr., Rodney W. Equi, Ann Brackley Jorgensen, Robert K. Kilander, Ronald B. Mehling, Kenneth Moy, Perry R. Thompson, Hollis L. Webster, Bonnie M. Wheaton

Associate Judges:

Kenneth A. Abraham, C. Stanley Austin, Edmund P. Bart, Joseph S. Bongiorno, Michael J. Burke, Kathryn E. Creswell, John W. Demling, Peter J. Dockery, Thomas C. Dudgeon, Mark W. Dwyer, John T. Elsner, Nicholas J. Galasso, C. Andrew Hayton, James W. Jerz, Patrick J. Leston, Richard A. Lucas, Jane Hird Mitton, Paul Noland, Cary B. Pierce, Kenneth L. Popejoy, Thomas J. Riggs, Elizabeth W. Sexton, Terence M. Sheen, Kenneth W. Torluemke, Eugene A. Wojcik

Michael R. Galasso
Chief Judge
DuPage County
Courthouse
505 N. County Farm Rd.
Wheaton, IL 60187

Circuit Population:
870,378
(1997 est)

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT (Second Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Lake (Waukegan)
McHenry (Woodstock)

Circuit Judges: Ward S. Arnold, Bernard E. Drew Jr., James C. Franz, John R. Goshgarian, Jack Hoogasian, Barbara Gilleran Johnson, Margaret J. Mullen, Sharon L. Prather, Thomas A. Schermerhorn Sr., Charles F. Scott, Michael J. Sullivan, Henry C. Tonigan III, Jane D. Waller, Stephen E. Walter

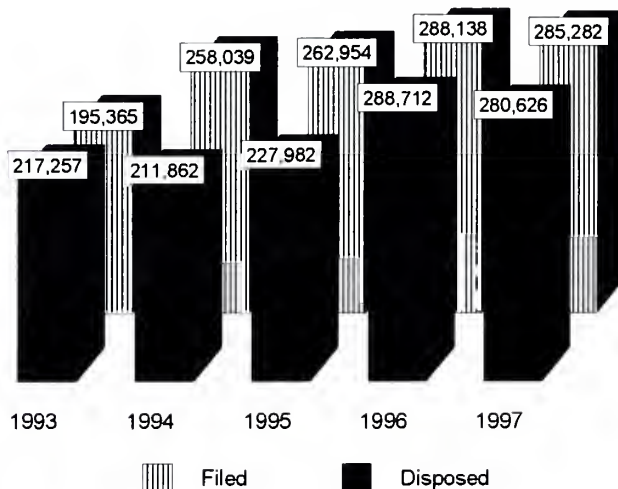
Associate Judges:

Thomas F. Baker, James K. Booras, Terrence J. Brady, George Bridges, Michael T. Caldwell, Valerie Boettke Ceckowski, Wallace B. Dunn, Helen Rozenberg Franks, Michael J. Fritz, Donald H. Geiger, Gordon E. Graham, David M. Hall, E. Thomas Lang, Patrick N. Lawler, Victoria L. Martin, Maureen P. McIntyre, Gary G. Neddenriep, John T. Phillips, Haskell M. Pitluck, John G. Radosevich, Victoria A. Rossetti, Emilio B. Santi, Thomas R. Smoker, Christopher C. Starck, Joseph R. Waldeck, Gerald M. Zopp Jr.

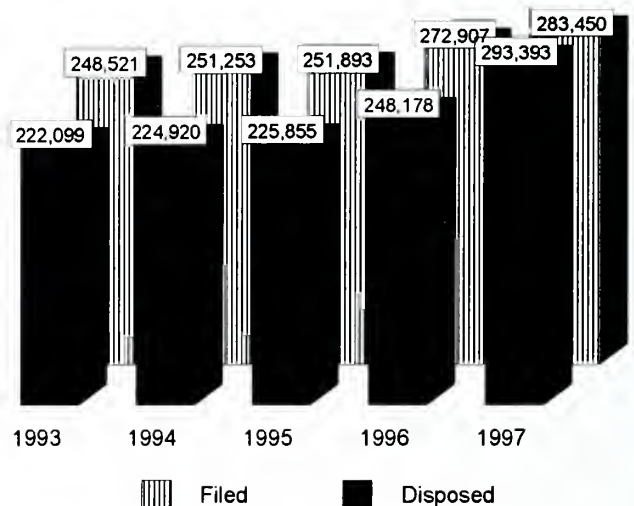
Raymond J. McKoski
Chief Judge
Lake County Courthouse
18 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Circuit Population:
831,751
(1997 est)

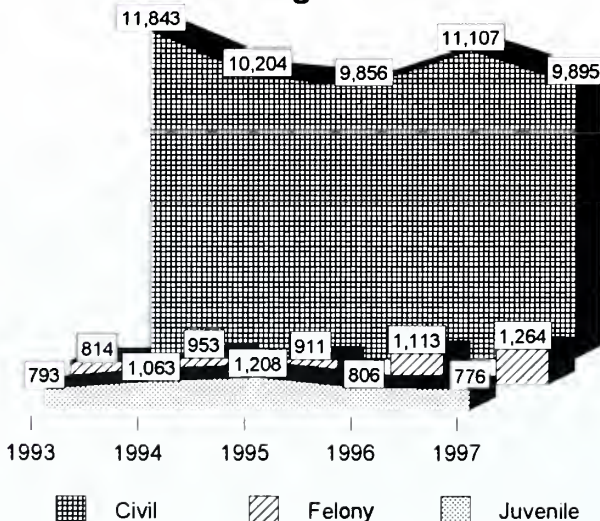
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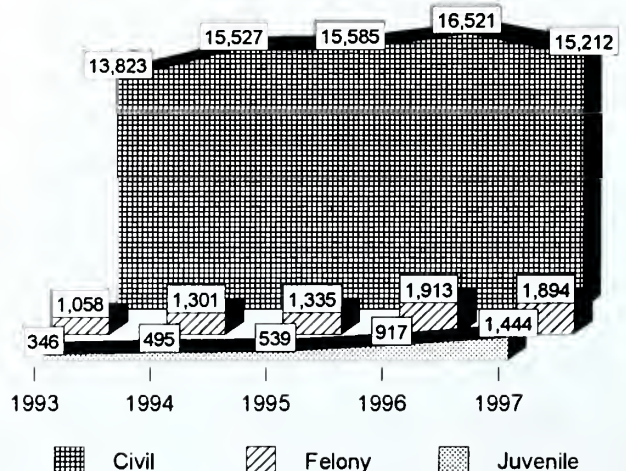
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



TWENTIETH CIRCUIT (Fifth Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Monroe (Waterloo)
Perry (Pinckneyville)
Randolph (Chester)
St. Clair (Belleville)
Washington (Nashville)

Circuit Judges: James W. Campanella,
 Lloyd A. Cueto, Jan V. Fiss,
 Jerry D. Flynn, Dennis J. Jacobsen,
 Lloyd A. Karneier, Jerome F. Lopinot,
 Michael J. O'Malley, Roger M. Scrivner,
 Milton S. Wharton

Associate Judges: Richard A. Aguirre, Walter C. Brandon Jr.,
 Robert L. Craig, Ellen A. Dauber, Annette A. Eckert, John M. Goodwin Jr.,
 Robert J. Hillebrand, Robert P. LeChien, Scott Mansfield, Alexis Otis-Lewis,
 James M. Radcliffe III, William A. Schuwerk Jr., Patrick M. Young

Stephen M. Kernan
 Chief Judge
 County Building
 10 Public Square
 Belleville, IL 62220

Circuit Population:
360,572
 (1997 est)

TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT (Third Appellate District)

COUNTIES (seats):

Iroquois (Watseka)
Kankakee (Kankakee)

Circuit Judges:

Fred S. Carr Jr.,
 Clark E. Erickson,
 Daniel W. Gould,
 J. Gregory Householter,
 Gordon Lee Lustfeldt

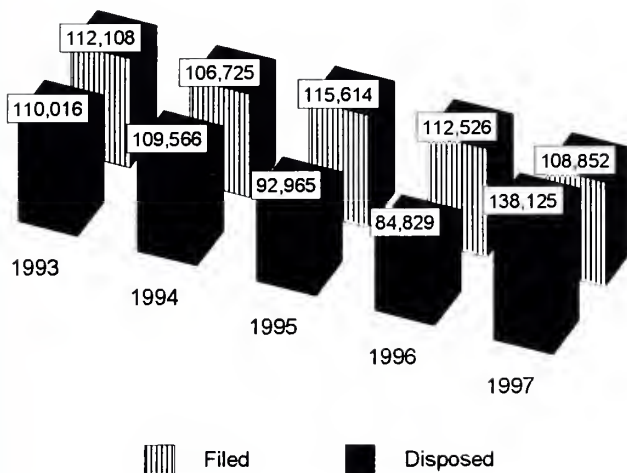
Kendall O. Wenzelman
 Chief Judge
 Kankakee County
 Courthouse, Suite 101
 450 East Court St.
 Kankakee, IL 60901

Circuit Population:
133,384
 (1997 est)

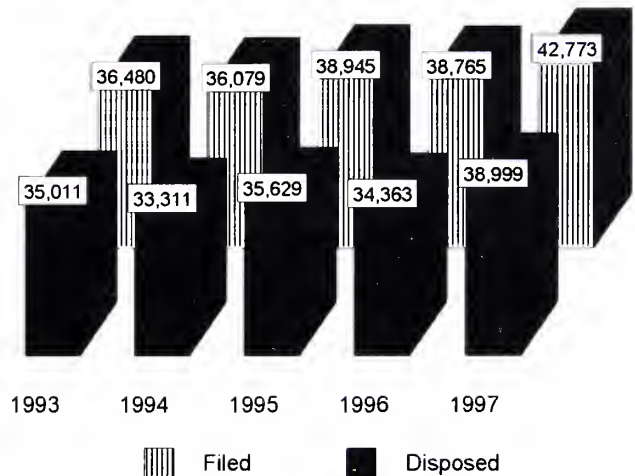
Associate Judges:

Kathy Bradshaw Elliott,
 Duane J. O'Connor,
 Sheldon W. Reagan,
 David A. Youck

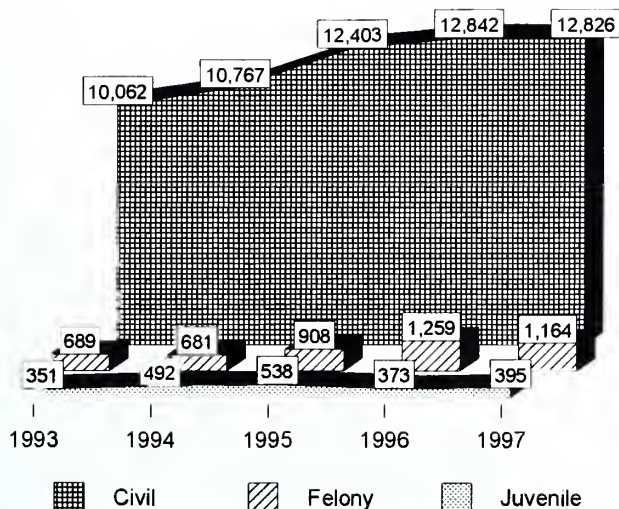
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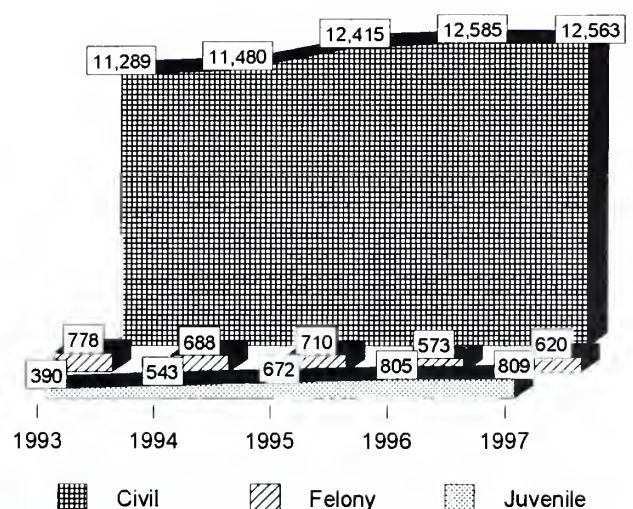
Total Caseload



Pending Caseloads



Pending Caseloads



The **Executive Office** is responsible for oversight of activities of all divisions of the Administrative Office. The primary function of the Executive Office is the coordination of the Administrative Office's staff support and services to the Supreme Court and the Court's committees. The Executive Office is the clearing-house for all issues and matters presented to the Administrative Office. It also provides secretariat services to the Illinois Courts Commission.



The **Administrative Services Division** consists of four units that provide technical and support services to the Judicial Branch: Budget, Vouchering, Payroll, and Human Resources. The Budget Unit works closely with the Director of the Administrative Office to develop the Judicial Branch budget, as well as to provide daily accounting of expenditures and projected operating costs. This unit also provides procurement and inventory control, maintains contracts and leases, and carries out all other fiscal reporting requirements. Ad hoc reports are generated for these and related services to the Director and to Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts and their support units. The Vouchering Unit processes all payment vouchers for the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, the state-paid functions of the Circuit Courts, and the Administrative Office. At the conclusion of the most recent fiscal year, the Administrative Services Division processed in excess of 60,000 payment vouchers for the Judicial Branch. The Vouchering Unit also maintains all accounting records for the expenditure of resources appropriated by the General Assembly. The Payroll Unit maintains all payroll records for current state-paid Judicial Branch employees and limited records of previous employees. The unit works with the office of the Comptroller in processing the payroll for over 2,200 current Judicial Branch employees. The Human Resources Unit provides personnel services to the Judicial Branch employees by coordinating employee benefit programs with the Department of Central Management Services. These benefits include health, dental and life insurance, as well as workers' compensation. The Human Resources Unit also works with Judicial Branch employees and managers in administering the Judicial Branch Classification and Compensation Plan and the sick and vacation leave benefits.



The **Court Services Division** is involved in a wide range of activities and projects affecting judges, circuit clerks, court reporters, and the Judicial Branch of government generally. Responsibilities include staffing judicial committees, production of the *Judicial Conference Report*, and production of this report. The

division provides legislative support services to the Supreme Court, and prepares summaries of pending and enacted legislation to chief circuit judges and circuit clerks. During 1997, labor relations attorneys represented judicial employers in collective bargaining in approximately 35 counties. Areas of support for circuit clerks include implementation of Automation Disposition Reporting, which now operates in 35 counties, and production of a comprehensive *Manual on Fines and Fees* which was distributed to clerks and chief circuit judges. During the year, staff made relevant changes to the *Manual on Recordkeeping*. The merged jury list project, compiling names from registered voters and licensed drivers, served 91 counties. The division administered several examinations to court reporter candidates during the year and distributed amended administrative regulations for court reporting services. During 1997, staff assisted chief judges in four circuits (Fourth, Twelfth, Twenty-first, and Fourth Municipal Cook) with family violence symposiums convened for multi-disciplinary attendees. The first edition of the *Domestic Violence Benchbook* was completed with assistance from an advisory committee of judges.



The **Judicial Education Division**, reestablished as a separate division in 1997, is the primary unit in the Administrative Office for administrative oversight of judicial education for judges and other court personnel. Seminars for judges are planned by the Judicial Conference Committee on Education, with Judicial Education providing staff support. The division also provides staff support to individual seminar committees which number about fifteen per year. Part of this support responsibility is to assist faculty in integrating principles of adult education into their presentations. Judicial Education also works with other AOIC divisions to plan and conduct education and training programs for circuit clerks, court reporters, and court administration staff. This year these activities included training for circuit clerks and clerks' staff on the newly issued *Manual on Fines and Fees*, as well as the annual Official Court Reporter Seminar. The division operates the Resource Lending Library for judges and other court personnel which makes available, through loans and contributions to permanent personal libraries, videotapes, audiotapes, reading materials from past seminars and other publications of interest on a wide variety of topics. The division also assists staff from other AOIC divisions by providing meeting planning services throughout the year.

The Judicial Management Information Services

Division provides computer hardware and software to the offices and staff of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, the Supreme Court support units, and all divisions within the Administrative Office. JMIS responds to the needs of the Judicial Branch for information processing by analyzing processes, designing applications and/or procuring computer equipment and programs. JMIS also provides ongoing support and maintenance for computer hardware, software and related equipment. In addition, JMIS provides support services to personnel of the Judicial Branch through a service-oriented philosophy which includes training personnel on the operation of equipment as well as a Help Desk facility which provides a focal point for user contact and problem resolution. In 1997 JMIS continued to develop the existing client/server environment, providing the Judicial Branch with economies of scale and flexibility in addressing the changing court requirements.



The Probation Services Division provides services to chief judges and their probation staffs in all circuits. The division sets statewide standards for hiring and promoting probation officers; maintains a list of qualified applicants for probation positions; develops training programs for new and promoted probation officers; develops and monitors operational standards for probation departments; monitors the development of annual plans in each probation department; gathers statewide statistics and publishes reports; and establishes standards for probation department compensation plans. The division also develops and monitors innovative probation programs to enhance the services and sanctions for offenders supervised in the community and to provide effective alternatives to imprisonment. With the assistance of federal funding via a major new training grant to supplement existing resources for staff development, the Administrative Office was able to significantly expand and enhance professional training programs for circuit court probation personnel in 1997. A wide range of basic and advanced training initiatives was offered, and special priority was given to training in staff safety and awareness. The Administrative Office also assisted several probation departments in securing federal grants to implement specialized supervision programs for sex offenders, domestic violence perpetrators, and "at risk" juvenile delinquents. These program grants were awarded to probation departments in Champaign, Christian, Coles, Du Page, Madison, Peoria, Vermilion, and Winnebago Counties.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE DIRECTORY

CHICAGO

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Joseph A. Schillaci, Director
Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Attorney

JUDICIAL EDUCATION

Patricia A. Rink, Assistant Director

CHICAGO OFFICE FOR COURT SERVICES, JMIS, and PROBATION SERVICES

222 North LaSalle Street, 13th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 793-3250
FAX (312) 793-1335

SPRINGFIELD

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Joseph A. Schillaci, Director
Bruce E. Miller, Senior Attorney

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Kathleen L. Gazda, Assistant Director

900 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62704-2725
(217) 782-7770
FAX (217) 785-9114
TDD (217) 524-6428

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Douglas D. Bowie, Assistant Director

JUDICIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

Skip Robertson, Assistant Director

840 South Spring Street
Springfield, IL 62704-2618
(217) 785-2125
FAX (217) 785-3793

PROBATION SERVICES

James R. Grundel, Assistant Director
816 South College Street
Springfield, IL 62704-2608
(217) 785-0413
FAX (217) 782-0546

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Court Services Division
840 South Spring Street
Springfield, Illinois 62704-2618

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